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WASHINGTON.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE AT KEY WEST.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY—ONLY A FEW CASES AND THOSE SPORADIC—MR. WILSON RECONSIDERS HIS DECISION TO GO ABROAD—HE WILL NOT BE THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT TO SET THE EXAMPLE OF LEAVING THE COUNTRY DURING HIS TERM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Official intelligence received from Key West by the Surgeon General of the Army establishes the fact that the published reports of the prevalence of yellow fever there were greatly exaggerated. A few cases of fever occurred, and these were sporadic, and yielded to treatment. No alarm is felt because of the appearance of these cases. Although it is unusual for the fever to appear so early in the season, its appearance in a sporadic way is not regarded as indicating that the disease will visit that locality at an earlier date than usual, or in an epidemic form. The disease is indigenous to South America and the West Indies, and sporadic cases are continually occurring in those countries. The disease in that mild form has been brought to Key West. The few cases reported were merely incidental. The regular time for the appearance of the disease is August, when it continues until checked by cold weather. Assistant Surgeon Gen. Crane says reports would be received from Key West daily if the disease was prevalent, and the fact that such reports have not been received shows there is no alarm felt there. Mexican gentlemen, who arrived here to-day direct from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz say that they heard of no cases of yellow fever at Vera Cruz or other Mexican ports. The early attention which has been called to the appearance of the disease at Key West will, it is believed, lead to greater precautions, and will thus increase the prospects of immunity from the epidemic.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP ABROAD ABANDONED.

Vice President Wilson, who was to have sailed for Europe on the 17th inst., has changed his mind. He has concluded that he will not be the first to establish the precedent of a Vice President leaving his country during the term of his office. Mr. Wilson's going abroad was likely to be criticised and there is no doubt that, however unlikely any contingency may seem which would make his presence in the United States necessary during the next Summer, he is right and prudent in deciding to stay at home. He will soon go to Massachusetts, and will probably visit the Pacific coast during the vacation.

THE POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Hines, who was implicated in the Post Office frauds, was arrested last night, and released on bail. Channel, the clerk who was in the conspiracy, will also be arrested.

THE ELGEE COTTON CASE.

The argument in the great Elgee cotton case was opened to-day by Solicitor General Phillips for the United States. He will be followed by John A. Grow, Esq., of New-Orleans, and Gen. Butler for the claimants. The argument will be closed by the Attorney General. The case will occupy the court until Wednesday. The amount involved is $367,000, and arises from the capture by the United States of cotton grown by Mr. Elgee on his plantation in Mississippi. In July, 1863, Mr. Elgee sold this cotton to C. S. Lobdell, and in March, 1864, Lobdell contracted to sell it to E. V. Woodruff & Co., of New-Orleans. Woodruff & Co. recovered judgment for the proceeds in the Court of Claims in 1872 upon an agreement given by Woodruff & Co. that the proceeds should be equitably distributed among the succession of John K. Elgee, C. S. Lobdell, and themselves. The United States appealed to the Supreme Court. The case has been in litigation since 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN UTAH.

Gen. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, returned here to-day from Salt Lake City, where, by direction of the President, he has recently been engaged in a personal investigation of affairs in Utah, and especially the disagreements and difficulties regarding the United States offices. He expresses the opinion that no further changes are necessary, and that, while the antagonism between the Mormon and the Gentile elements will continue to excite controversies and ill feeling, the minimum of trouble, so far as the Government appointees are concerned, has now probably been attained.

SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS BY ARBITRATION.

President Grant, in an interview to-day with Dr. J. M. B. Miles, General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, expressed hearty approval of the work of the Association, and said it would be a great blessing to the world if the rank and file of the standing armies could be transferred to industrial pursuits, and he declared himself strongly in favor of the settlement of questions between nations by arbitration.

TAXES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Citizens' Committee appointed at the Lincoln Hall meeting on the 29th of March, to confer with the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, with a view to inducing a revision of the schedule recently prepared by them for the assessment of personal property, have made their report, in which they say their interview failed to result in a concurrence of opinion, but they express the conviction that the law was not intended by Congress to be as comprehensive and onerous as it has been made by the interpretation of the Commissioners, and that it fairly admits of a different and milder interpretation. Representative Randall says in a recent letter that he stated at the time the Tax bill was under discussion in the House that the Commissioners estimated the amount of money which would be realized from personal taxation at only $100,000, and that all three of the Commissioners concurred in this estimate; but it is stated by citizens who have made calculations that instead of this small sum $1,500,000 will be collected from that source, owing to the recent construction put on the law by the District Commissioners.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Major C. B. Comstock, of the Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, has been detailed to report upon the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained from time to time in improving the South Pass of the Mississippi River under the plan of James B. Eads. First Lieut. C. E. L. B. Davis, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered to assist Major Comstock in the performance of the duty above-mentioned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Cyrus W. Pease to be Captain in the revenue marine service, vice Webster, deceased. He has also signed the commission of Robert W. Healey, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, in the place of Jerome J. Hinds. Jonathan Sherman is appointed Storekeeper for the Twelfth Ohio District. The President to-day appointed A. D. Buckworth, Register of the Land Office at North Platte, Neb., and W. F. Goodwill, Register at Helena, Montana.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances left in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,194,596; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,705,000; coin, $84,586,048, including $23,054,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending April 3: At Baltimore, $185,544; Boston, $288,037; Philadelphia, $263,274. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $255,518.

BUSINESS HOURS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is officially announced that the President will hereafter receive by card between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, on which, being Cabinet days, Government officials, only will be received.

CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

The President will leave here on Friday next for Massachusetts to attend the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington, on the 19th inst.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters: Michael C. Garber, at Madison, Ind., vice C. F. Coffin, deceased; John B. Murray, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., (a reappointment;) Frederick G. Harris, at Lockport, Ill., vice Amos C. Paxson, whose commission expires April 17; George W. Porter, at Clinton, Ill., (a reappointment.)

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. W. O. Sharrer is ordered to coast survey duty; Medical Director Thomas M. Potter, to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Neilson, ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut. Commander James H. Sands, detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Minnesota; Lieut. Francis M. Barter, detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder, detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer George Cowie, detached from the Pinta and placed on waiting orders.

ASSIGNMENTS OF ARMY PAYMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following changes in stations and duties of Paymasters, United States Army, have been made: Major W. H. Johnston is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report for duty as Chief Paymaster for the Department of the Gulf, relieving Major George L. Febiger, who has been ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic; Major Henry Prince has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, to take effect on the arrival of Major Febiger, and ordered to report for duty as Chief Paymaster in the Military Division of the Pacific; Major Samuel Woods, of the Division of the Pacific, on the arrival of Major Prince will report for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of California, relieving Major C. J. Sprague, who has been ordered to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Arizona. Major J. H. Wilson has been relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, to take effect on the arrival of Major Sprague, and ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of California. Major C. Irving Wilson (recently appointed) has been ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas. Major E. D. Judd has been relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for duty, at Detroit, Mich. Major H. C. Pratt has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, to take effect on the arrival of Major Judd, and ordered to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte. Each of the Paymasters above named has been authorized to take his clerk with him. The following-named Paymasters, recently appointed, have been ordered to duty as follows: Major Frank M. Coxe to the Department of Texas, Major John P. Willard to the Department of Missouri, and Major John E. Blaine to the Department of Dakota.

CANADA.

PROTECTION DEMANDED FOR THE MONTREAL SUGAR REFINERY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 9.—Mr. Devlin, M. P., waited on the Finance Minister, and represented that if protection is not given to the Montreal Sugar Refinery it will close up, as American sugar is allowed to come in at nearly the same rates as the Montreal refineries pay for the raw material. The Finance Minister gave the deputation to understand that relief would be afforded.

NUMEROUS PETITIONS IN FAVOR OF A PROHIBITORY LAW.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 9.—Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor law this session have been extremely numerous—the total number presented being 415. They come from all parts of the Dominion—the most extreme places in the east and west having furnished their quota.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large barn on the premises of Mr. Charles H. Jones, at Cold Spring, town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, was set on fire by an incendiary about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and totally destroyed, with its contents, consisting of hay, grain, farming implements, &c. Mr. Jones, who was formerly President of the Queens County Agricultural Society, is an extensive farmer, and makes use of all the approved appliances in the business. His loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $8,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

A fire at the Ludlow Valve Works in Lansingburgh, N. Y., on Thursday evening, damaged a number of patterns, causing a loss of $17,000. The loss on the building is only $1,500.

The Campbellford Hotel and a block of stores on Bridge street, Campbellford, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $25,000; insured for $10,000.

A large stable, belonging to the Quincy Horse Railway Company, Massachusetts, was burned at that place on Thursday night. Loss, $7,000.

G. N. Spencer's book-bindery, No. 49 Cedar street, was damaged $300 on stock by fire last night. The building was damaged $800; insured.

RHODE ISLAND.

NOMINATION OF A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—The legislative caucus this afternoon nominated John H. Stiness, of this city, for additional Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE ARKANSAS TORNADO.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—The storm of last evening prostrated telegraph wires in all directions. A number of houses were blown down, and five persons were killed and several others wounded. About the same hour a storm struck Sexarkana, unroofing the public school building and fatally wounding one child and slightly injuring several others. Rain fell in torrents, flooding the streets throughout the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEBT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Advices from Columbia report that the funding of the State debt in the new consolidated bond, which was temporarily checked during the recent effort to remove State Treasurer Cardozo, has been resumed with great activity. The greater part of the entire bonded debt will soon be exchanged for new bonds.

THE TURBULENT MINERS.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE OCCUPATION OF HAZLETON.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR ON THE SUBJECT—PEACE GUARANTEED ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS—THE GOVERNOR LEAVES THE MATTER TO THE DISCRETION OF THE SHERIFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.—The Governor was waited on to-day by a committee from Hazleton representing the Miners' Union Benevolent Society, who were accompanied by several miners. The object of their visit was to remonstrate against the occupation of Hazleton and the surrounding townships by the troops, for the reason that there were no disturbances there, or any danger of any occurring. The conference lasted about two hours, and the miners asserted with great earnestness, and evident acquaintance with the subject, that all the reports from that section had been grossly exaggerated. They assured the Governor that order should be restored, if the troops were withdrawn. They represented that they had been authorized to speak for both citizens and miners. Upon learning this the Governor at once caused to be prepared the following dispatch, which the miners accepted fully, and promised that they and those they represented would abide by the conditions therein laid down, and that they would be answerable for their performance.

The dispatch was then sent to Sheriff Kirdendall:

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.

William P. Kirkendall, Sheriff of Luzerne County, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

A committee composed of Richard Williams, of Audenried, James Bryson, Sylvester Engle, J. C. Fincher, and Charles Schuter, of Hazleton; Hugh McGarvey, of Beaver Meadows, and John Brodie, of Harley, representing citizens and miners, have to-day visited me, and represented that the reports about the alleged disturbances in the vicinity of Hazleton are exaggerated, and many of them false; and declared that if the troops were withdrawn, they and the other citizens and the miners' associations whom they represent will obligate themselves to keep the peace; that if necessary they will pledge themselves to supply 300 citizens to aid you in maintaining order if disturbances occur, and that they, for the Citizens', Miners' Benevolent, and other associations, will enter into a solemn agreement that what is known as "dead work" at the mines will not be interfered with, and that parties willing to do such work at said mines will not be prevented from so doing. I therefore ask that in the interests of law and order you will at once proceed to Hazleton and make a thorough investigation of the alleged disturbances and the disposition of the miners to preserve order; and if you are satisfied that such a disposition exists, that the gentlemen who to-day made the representations to me are able to carry out with the miners the pledges they make for them, and that the citizens will aid you if there is any further turbulent demonstrations, then, after these guarantees are solemnly made in writing, you will please so inform me, that the troops may be withdrawn. J. F. HARTRANFT.

Sheriff Kirkendall, immediately on the receipt of the dispatch, said he would proceed to Hazleton to-morrow, agreeably to the request of the Governor. Hopes are entertained that a conference between the Sheriff and the citizens and miners will result in a speedy adjustment of the difficulties. Adjt. Gen. Latta will proceed to the disturbed region to-morrow, and will take part in the proposed conference.

The following order was sent to Gen. Osborne this evening:

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.

Gen. E. S. Osborne, Hazleton, Penn.:

Newspaper reports assert that some of the troops were seen disorderly and intoxicated on the streets of Hazleton. You will take special care to impress upon the minds of the soldiers under your command the necessity for the strictest sobriety and decorum. Soldiers sent to repress disorders owe it to themselves to see that there can be no reproach upon their conduct. The persons, property, and peace of the community to which the military are sent must be sacredly guarded, and every violation of order or offense against persons or property, if there should be any on the part of the soldiery, must be summarily punished.

By command of John F. Hartranft.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant General.

The Governor has been much harassed by the contradictory stories which have reached him from the scene of these troubles, and has on this account been unable to form a proper idea of the real condition of affairs. He has been censured by some parties for not sending troops sooner, but he did not feel justified in so doing. He depended on the statements made by Sheriff Kirkendall, and placed troops at his disposal. Upon this officer, therefore, falls the responsibility of hasty or improper action in the premises. The Sheriff has been much censured for cowardice in remaining away from the scene of alleged disturbances, and permitting himself to be deceived as to the condition of affairs. Simple justice to all parties interested demands that the whole affair shall be thoroughly investigated, and the censure, if any be bestowed, visited upon the proper parties. That the State Government is not to blame will appear evident to the casual observer of the events of the past two weeks.

THE LACKAWANNA MINERS REFUSE TO STRIKE—REPORTED ATTACK ON THE MILITIA—THE STOCKTON MINE FIRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUNBURY, Penn., April 9.—A rumor is circulating to-night that the men of Lackawanna, at a vote cast to-day, at Hyde Park, upon the proposition to strike, had rejected the same and will continue to work. This is important. If the men of the northern fields refuse to go into this movement, it will be a dampener upon it. The rumor has not yet been communicated to the miners in this vicinity, but when they do learn of it, it must certainly discourage them. The operators here are highly elated at the intelligence, since the miners in that section have been so emphatic in their determination to join the malcontents.

At an early hour this morning a band of roughs made an attack upon Company I. of the First Regiment, at Jeddo, an outpost about four miles from Hazleton. The roughs fired a few shots upon the soldiers, and the militia returned the fire. A member of the company received a slight wound. When daylight came a number of blood-marks were discovered upon the ground, and it is supposed that some of the band were wounded. About noon Lieut. Col. Clark, in command of the outpost, made a requisition upon Gen. Osborne for more troops, and this afternoon the Tilford Zouaves, of Susquehanna Depot, were dispatched to that station.

Last night a gang of men marched into Mount Pleasant, a small mining settlement north of Hazleton, and made a violent demonstration. They entered houses and compelled the people to extinguish the lights, and knocked a few men down.

At Woodside, last night, extensive mule stables were fired by incendiaries and totally destroyed. The animals were got out with great difficulty.

Threatening notices have been posted up around the town warning all miners to keep away from the pumps, on penalty of death. Notices of this kind have also been sent to "black-legs," or non-union miners.

The feeling against the military continues exceedingly bitter, and the miners may take it into their heads to give the troops a brush. Saturday night in the coal region is always an extremely wild night, and, fired with liquor, these strikers may resort to violence.

The excitement in Hazleton still runs high, and many citizens are denouncing the importation of troops as an outrage. The *Evening News* is still violent in its attacks upon Gen. Osborne and the Militia, and its proprietor keenly feels the rebuke given him by Gov. Hartranft for his protest against having Militia brought here. A great deal of drunkenness is visible, and the saloons are doing a lively business.

The great fire in the Stockton mine is raging furiously, and the flames are steadily creeping into the mines that connect with it. Every hour men who are fighting the flames are dragged out insensible, overcome by the noxious gases. This fire is alarming the operators, and they say it is more serious than the strike.

It is understood that labor unions in different parts of the country are contributing liberally to sustain this movement. There is no apprehension that the miners will make any demonstration upon the troops, but when the latter are withdrawn trouble may be anticipated. This view is taken by many connected with the coal trade. The men do not seem to be weakening, but rather are more fully determined to hold out, at least until starvation drives them to the mines. In all the towns in Luzerne County merchants are giving miners credit. They are afraid to refuse.

Advices have been received here to-night from Northumberland County that 6,000 men in the Shamokin region have struck to-day. About thirty collieries are situated in this district, most of them belonging to the Reading Coal and Iron Company.

THE VOTE AGAINST A STRIKE IN THE LACKAWANNA REGION.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 9.—A vote by ballot was taken to-day in the several mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, of this city, to decide the question of a strike, and resulted in 1,512 for and 319 against work. The result has given the most unbounded satisfaction, and the merchants that up to now have deferred purchasing their Spring stocks of goods will purchase freely in consequence of this action of the men. Hyde Park, where the vote was taken, rules the Lackawanna region, and for the present there will be no strike in this vicinity.

THE WILKESBARRE MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 9.—The situation in and around this city remains unchanged. All is quiet and orderly. It is expected that the men will resume work here next week. A convention of delegates, representing the Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Mines was held in Providence yesterday, for the discussion of the labor question. The meeting was of a strictly private character, but it is safe to suppose that it was held in the interests of the Miners' National Association.

THE NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE—STATISTICS OF PRISONERS AND OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION—IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING PRISONERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The thirtieth annual report of the Prison Association of New-York, which has just been presented to the Legislature and ordered to be printed, sets forth some important facts. Besides bringing advice and material aid to upward of 2,000 prisoners at the time of release from the prisons and penitentiaries, and making special inquiry into the personal history and wants of more than 10,000 inmates of the jails in this State, the members of this organization have also pursued a system of diligent inquiries into the sources and preventable causes of crime.

THE PENITENTIARIES.

The total number of penitentiary prisoners at the beginning of the year 1874 was 2,856; the number admitted during the year was 10,960; the number discharged, including deaths and seventy pardons, was 10,586; therefore, 13,816 prisoners have received treatment in the penitentiaries during the year, and 3,012 are reported as remaining in prison at the beginning of the fiscal year. Of the total number, 16.62 per cent. were under twenty years of age, and 6,019, or 54.91 per cent., were under thirty years of age. The habit of intemperance or drunkenness was confessed by seventy-five per cent. of all who were admitted to five of the penitentiaries. Only 3,416 of the total number of prisoners were married persons. Homelessness, and home desolated and broken, is part of the social history of a majority of the prisoners.

THE STATE PRISONS.

At the beginning of the present year there were in the State Prison at Auburn 1,281 males and no females; in the State Asylum for the criminal sane insane, 92 males and 10 females; in the State Prison at Dannemora, Clinton County, 590 males, and no females; in the State Prison at Sing Sing, 1,268 males and 133 females; total in State Prisons, 3,221 males and 143 females.

SUGGGESTIONS.

A very large share of the report is devoted to the necessity for education in the prisons, and the hereditary entailment of pauperism and crime. The case of the notorious Juke family, numbering 1,200 persons, who have been cared for at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 during the past seventy-five years, is cited and discussed. Some of the suggestions and conclusions of this report are vitally important:

First—That there shall be a prompt and searching inquiry into the pernicious consequences of the failure to steadily maintain a system of hard labor as an indispensable part of prison discipline.

Second—That there should be entire and permanent separation of the hardened and vicious criminals, who are dangerous or injurious to younger and more inexperienced convicts.

Third—That there is a practical necessity for giving every young convict in the State prisons and penitentiaries a knowledge and experience in an employment or trade by means of which an honest and useful course of life may best be secured.

Fourth—That the awakening of all the available powers the mind and the moral nature of the prisoner should be promoted by suitable means.

Fifth—That while experience shows that the rigorous and impartial discipline of hard labor and strict obedience are the first elements of successful penitentiary treatment, whatever awakens and strengthens the substantial hopes of useful and honorable life in the prisoner gives the surest basis for permanent reformation and good conduct.

Sixth—That crime, disease, and pauperism entail evils of their own respective kinds upon successive generations.

Seventh—That to sever the links in the chain of such entailed evils, and to instruct, train, and save every child, is to reduce the criminal classes, and break up the entailment of the evils which defy remedies and curative discipline in adult lives.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Flaherty, a well-known contractor at Portland, Me., was thrown from his carriage last night and killed.

A dispatch from Cooperstown, N. Y., announces the death of Mrs. Judge Nelson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Judge A. A. Atocha, of the Superior Criminal Court, Louisiana, and formerly Provost Marshal under Gen. Butler, died yesterday at New-Orleans.

The Utah Northern Railroad Company have determined to extend their road immediately, for thirty miles, adopting the route via the Soda Springs, Utah.

Charles Bendix, formerly Vice President of the Teutonia National Bank, New-Orleans, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison. Cause, poverty.

The Lachine Canal is to be emptied for repairs on the 17th inst. The mills on the bank take advantage of the rise of the water and are resuming operations.

The schooner Grace Davis arrived at Portland yesterday, from Matanzas, and reports that John Shaw, second mate, was knocked overboard and drowned off Cape Cod on the 6th inst.

Patrick McDonough was found dead in his house at Malden, Mass., on Thursday night, having been kicked to death by unknown persons. A man named John Glynn has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

The Boston Police yesterday arrested Edward Babb and H. A. Bird, who have carried on an agency to procure business partners, and, as alleged, have swindled a large number of persons attracted by their extensive advertisements. Both were held under bonds for trial.

The steamer Belle Yazoo reports that a fire on Wednesday night last at Greenville, Miss., destroyed Johnson's saw and planing mills, Ketchman's bank, and many other business and dwelling houses. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—D. Stratton, alias W. F. Wilkison, who was not long since arrested in New-York on a charge of embezzlement, jumped his bail and fled from that City, was recaptured here this morning and handed over to New-York officers.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF THE FEVER—AN EXACT INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER—ONLY FORTY CASES REPORTED FOR THE WHOLE SEASON—TWO RECENT DEATHS—TAXES—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 4, 1875.

Last Tuesday afternoon, in the midst of a heavy rain, the United States steamer Worcester, with the Admiral of the squadron on board, Mr. J. R. Mullany, entered the harbor and shortly afterward the usual salutes came booming over the city from her cannon. The following day the Admiral transferred his flag to the Colorado, which has been in port some ten days, and after making the customary official calls, both vessels went to sea on that afternoon. It was currently said that their departure was hurried, and due altogether to the reports concerning the presence of many cases of yellow fever, especially among the Spanish naval vessels in port, as many as forty cases being said to have broken out on the Gerona. The dreaded visit of "Yellow Jack," its causes, effects, duration, and every other particular connected with it, is yearly a recurring theme of interest, and commendable prudence is shown by the commanders of our naval vessels in warding off from their large crews the visit of this disease; but in this instance the cause for apprehension has been unfounded. Yesterday I devoted several hours to visiting the various hospitals and private infirmaries in this city, and offer the following as the result of my investigations: While generally informed at the different establishments that it was too early in the season yet to determine the force or gravity of the "sickly season," I learned that many cases, especially at this season, are hastily classed as yellow fever which are other fevers—for yellow fever patients generally recover with proper care and nursing, but those in whom the disease reaches the "vomito" stage always die. At the San Felipe y Santiago Hospital, better known as the Charity Hospital, since the first of the year to yesterday but 30 cases had been reported, of which 6 died, 11 recovered, and 13 are still under treatment. At the private hospital of Garcini there were 24 cases; of these 13 recovered, 7 died, and 4 are under treatment. At the "Quinta del Rey," another private hospital, but 11 cases are reported. Of these five died, five recovered, and the one under treatment would probably result fatally. At Dr. Belot's private infirmary there had been no cases of genuine yellow fever. Upon inquiry at the Hospital Militar only the report for March was obtained and the three days of April. Twenty-three cases altogether had entered, seven of which had proved fatal, and in the sixteen under treatment the disease is of a mild form. I have not heard of any isolated cases throughout the city, nor, upon inquiry at the different Consulates, have I learned that any of their respective subjects are attacked with yellow fever. It will be seen, therefore, that there are not forty cases altogether under treatment in this city. The report, which so rapidly swelled in proportion, and produced such alarm as to the safety of our vessels of war in these waters, can easily be traced to the fact that a number of the fatal cases came oft the Churruca; but this Spanish war vessel has been engaged in transporting the sick and wounded soldiers from the other ports of the island to this port; and although a small number of cases were reported on the Gerona and Arapiles, there is nothing strange in this fact, for the crews of both of these vessels have been frequently relieved and replaced. To sum up, the health of the city may be considered good, and there does not yet exist any yellow fever in an epidemic form.

DEATH OF THE ALCALDE OF HAVANA.

But death has not been the less busy on that account, and has struck at two shining marks—the venerable Count Cañongo Don Agustin Valdé sy Arostegin, Conde de San Esteban de Cañongo, the Alcalde Municipal of Havana for the last twenty years, who, during his long life, has filled many important offices and positions, died on Wednesday, at the age of eighty-two. He was the head of the Ayuntamiento, or City Council, and during its vacancy filled the post of Acting Political Governor, and his tall figure and benevolent looking white head were always conspicuous in the annual religious processions which this body is accustomed to attend. The funeral services were performed at the Cathedral, and attended by the Ayuntamiento in a body, and a military force to perform the usual military honors, for the Count was a Colonel in the Militia.

DEATH OE THE GOVERNOR OF "LA CABANA" FORT.

On Friday Brigadier Don Andres Maria Saavedra, the Governor of "La Cabaña" Fort, died, and his military funeral took place the same afternoon. Gen. Saavedra was considered a distinguished officer, who on two occasions during the last civil war in Spain saved the life of the Prince of Vergara, Gen. Espartero. Gen. Valmaseda is said to feel his loss deeply, as he aided him efficiently in the recent restoration of the monarchy.

TAXES AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE METHODS.

In a long statement addressed to the Captain General, Don José Gutierrez de la Vega, recently appointed Director General of Hacienda or Finance of this island, recapitulates the immense difficulties the Government has had to contend with in the collection of the ten per cent. income tax decreed last April 28, and the two and a half per cent. tax on capital of the 10th following July, the truly deplorable state of the public treasury, the constantly-increasing deficit, the needs of Government, and then proposes as a better means of raising resources, easier in collection and more equitable in distribution and less onerous upon the tax-payer, a tax of fifteen per cent. in gold, or the equivalent in Spanish paper, at the rate to be fixed by the Government, upon the net income or earnings, which he considers equivalent to the five per cent. on capital, which is thereby revoked. The Director General also calls attention to the imperative necessity of proceeding with the greatest activity and energy in the collection of the new tax, should it receive his superior approval, as well as back taxes, and repeats the necessity that all the revenues required to give the *coup de grace* to the insurrection, which his Excellency purposes to do in person, shall enter at once into the Treasury. This address is dated the 27th of March. The project received official approval, and a decree issued the 1st inst. makes it law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dutch squadron, comprising the Lee-Warden, Comelie, Dedicks, and Princesse Marie, under command of Commodore Van Capellan, which arrived last Saturday afternoon, put to sea again this morning. During their stay they m[illegible] the usual official calls and salutes, and exchanged salutes with Admiral Mullany, of the Worcester, upon his arrival. Yesterday evening the Netherlands Vice Consul in this city, Mr. Charles Beck, gave a brilliant party at his residence in the Cerro to the Dutch Commodore and officers, which was attended by a numerous and distinguished company....The United States coast survey steamer Fortune, Lieut. Commander Green commanding, will sail for Key West to-morrow, having been quite successful in her observations on this island....Sharkey at last accounts was under arrest at Santiago de Cuba, but nothing definite is known regarding him. Detective Davies is still here, and has been expecting almost daily Sharkey's arrival from that place.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AT LAS CRUCES.

HAVANA, April 9.—Captain General Valmaseda has arrived at Las Cruces, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 10—1 A. M.—Cloudy and cool weather prevails on the east and middle Atlantic coasts, with light, variable winds, less pressure and local rains. Generally clear weather prevails in the remaining districts, with higher temperature and less pressure on the South Atlantic coast, and cool weather in the Mississippi Valley and the lake region. The barometer continues low north of Minnesota, where light snow prevails, with temperature below freezing. The rivers have risen at Omaha, St. Louis, and Evansville, and fallen at Marietta and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, light local rains near the coast, followed by clearing and warmer weather during the day, southerly to westerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warmer weather, except in the South-west, with south-east to south-west winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the lake region, generally clear weather and rising temperature, with south to west winds and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and cool weather, with variable winds, mostly from the west, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Rivers will rise slowly.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	38°	3:30 P. M.	44°	44°
6 A. M.	41°	37°	6 P. M.	43°	41°
9 A. M.	41°	44°	9 P. M.	40°	39°
12 M.	45°	46°	12 P. M.	38°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....40¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date of last year.....41⅝°

EXECUTION OF O'SHEA IN ST. LOUIS.

THE CULPRIT DENIED THAT THE KILLING OF HIS WIFE WAS WILLFUL—THE WITNESSES AND THE JUDGE DENOUNCED AS USUAL—COOLNESS OF THE PRISONER TO THE LAST.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Patrick O'Shea, who stabbed his wife on March 18, 1874, from the effects of which she died five days later, was hanged in the jail-yard here between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day. He made a speech on the gallows, in which, while admitting that he cut his wife, he insisted that his act was not willful, and that he did not commit murder. He charged two witnesses with swearing falsely against him, and said the Prosecuting Attorney and Judge did not give him a fair trial. He was then led to the trap, the black cap and noose were adjusted, and at precisely 1:50 o'clock the drop fell. His struggles were few, his neck being broken. At 2:05 the body was cut down and taken to the Coroner's office, and a post-mortem examination made. The culprit's manner, both before going to and while on the gallows, was remarkably cool and composed, not the slightest indication of agitation or fear being apparent.

THE ESCAPE OF M'CARTNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following additional information concerning the arrest and escape of the notorious counterfeiter, McCartney, in Texas, comes from an official source: McCartney was captured by a United States Deputy Marshal, but upon representations being made to the Attorney General that it was necessary to take him to St. Louis for trial, the Attorney General gave directions to Marshal Purnell to turn him over to the Secret Service detectives of the Treasury, who made that request. The following telegram, received at the Department of Justice, refers to the escape of McCartney, with other circumstances:

WACO, Texas, April 7, 1875.

To Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

The following dispatch has just been received from Bremond, a railroad town forty-five miles distant:

McCartney escaped from Duckworth. I have men out in all directions in search of him.

(Signed,) M. O'CALLAHAN, Deputy.

O'Callahan is one of my most reliable deputies, and the prisoner never could have escaped if he had been permitted to control him.

(Signed,) THOMAS F. PURNELL,
United States Marshal.

ILLEGAL VOTING AT THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Town Clerk of South Chicago this morning refused to sign the certificates of those candidates who were declared elected in the recent municipal election. He justified his refusal by stating that illegalities in the elections were carried to an extent which rendered them perfectly patent. Repeating was openly practiced. The ballot-boxes in the Fourth and Fifth Wards were, he says, stuffed with between two and three thousand votes. He asked that the election be set aside for these reasons.

OPENING NAVIGATION IN CANADA.

WHITBY, Ontario, April 9.—The ice has left Port Whitby Harbor and it is now accessible to vessels.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 9.—The ice is becoming unsafe for crossing. There is no open water yet.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 9.—Rideau River is overflowing its banks, and fears are entertained that the Spring freshet will do serious damage to property in the vicinity of New-Edinburg.

QUEBEC, P. Q., April 9.—A pilot schooner from Indian Cove has arrived and taken up moorings near the Custom-house wharf. She is the first craft afloat this season.

A THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—At the meeting of the Pacific Jockey Club, in November next, a purse of $30,000 in gold will be offered for a four mile and repeat race, open to the world; $15,000 to the first horse, $6,000 to the second, $5,000 to the third, and $4,000 to the fourth. Horses from Europe will be allowed $1,500 for traveling expenses, and from east of the Rocky Mountains $1,000.

TWO OPPOSING LEGAL DECISIONS ON POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 9.—In the polygamy case now on trial at Beaver, Utah, Judge Boreman charges that polygamy committed prior to 1862 is punishable now; that bigamy is a continuous crime, and that the statutes of limitation do not apply. This is directly opposite to the charge of Judge Emerson, of this District.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PAUL BOYTON TO CROSS FROM DOVER TO BOULOGNE IN HIS LIFE-SAVING DRESS.

LONDON, April 10.—Paul Boyton will attempt to cross the Channel to-day in his life-saving dress. He is to start from Dover at 3 A. M., and expects to reach Boulogne between 3 and 4 P. M. A dispatch from Dover reports the weather favorable, the sea calm, and the wind north-east. The Queen and Minister Schenck have directed messages to be sent wishing Boyton success. Many representatives of the press accompany him in a steamer. The currents will probably oblige him to make a zig-zag course of fifty miles, although the direct distance is only twenty-seven. An experienced pilot will direct Boyton. The feat attracts great attention. Visitors come from Paris to Boulogne to witness the arrival, among them many Americans.

THE STRIKE IN THE WELSH MINES.

LONDON, April 10—5 A. M.—The coal masters of South Wales have agreed to stop the lock-out for a week and throw open the pits to miners with a reduction of ten per cent. in terms of labor, then, if work is not resumed, a further reduction will be demanded. The North Wales masters also insist on the ten per cent. reduction. They give their men a week to consider the question. If the terms are rejected, 15,000 men will be out on strike.

CARDINAL MANNING APPREHENDS A FIERY CRISIS FOR THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LONDON, April 10.—Cardinal Manning opened the Catholic College at Kensington yesterday with an address, in the course of which he said he regarded himself as intrusted with a commission of warfare, for he believed the Church was approaching a crisis, the most fiery for 300 years.

GERMANY AND EUROPE.

RELATIONS OF THE "THREE EMPERORS"—THE BELGIAN DIFFICULTY—THE GERMAN VISIT TO ITALY.

LONDON, April 10—6 A. M.—The Berlin *Post*, reverting to the subjects of its leading article of yesterday, says:

"As long as Count Andrassy remains in office the good understanding between the three Emperors will continue, and there need be no fear of immediate war."

The Cologne *Gazette*, commenting on the Belgian difficulty, remarks that "Belgium may have been encouraged in her denial of the German demands by a neighboring power, whose able Minister of Foreign Affairs has certainly neglected no opportunity of opposing the interests of Germany. We hope this incident is finished, except in so far as it relates to the Duchesne investigation."

The Berlin *Post* states that Prince Frederick William, accompanied by Generals Moltke, Blumenthal, and Voight-Rhetz, leaves Berlin next Monday for Italy.

THE LONDON TIMES' VIEW OF THE NOTE TO BELGIUM—NO THREAT.

LONDON, April 10—6 A. M.—The *London Times*, reviewing the text of the German note to Belgium, says: "Our expectations were justified that fuller knowledge of the tenor of the German note would remove the more serious constrictions which have been made of it. Germany remonstrates with Belgium, and makes recommendations beyond the bounds of good taste, but puts forth nothing which we able fairly to call a threat. It is the interest of every free nation to protest against a claim that expression of sympathy with any cause in a foreign country belong to the order of international wrongs which the State is bound to restrain. The circumstance that neither party to the dispute has appealed to the powers guaranteeing Belgium independence, also somewhat diminishes the importance of the affair.

GERMANY.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

BERLIN, April 9.—The difficulty between Germany and China relative to the plundering of the bark Prince Bismarck have been satisfactorily settled.

SPAIN.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY—RUMORS RESPECTING GEN. CONCHA.

MADRID, April 9.—The conflict between the Government and the University is becoming serious, and may cause the fall of the Ministry. Several more of the Professors were exiled to-day. The King's principal physician was offered the head position in the University, but refused to accept it. A conference of the Ministers took place to-day for the purpose of discussing the accusations made by Gen. Concha against Gen. Jovellar, Minister of War. No course of action was determined upon. It is rumored that Gen. Concha has been officially invited to leave Spain.

ARRIVAL OF CARLIST OFFICERS AT BIARRITZ.

PARIS, April 9.—Fourteen officers who have abandoned the cause of Don Carlos have arrived at Biarritz. The Carlists tried to stop them from crossing the frontier.

It is said Gen. Elio has given in his adhesion to King Alfonso.

FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, April 9.—The French Commission on the United States Centennial Exhibition met to-day, M. De Lafayette presiding. Minister Washburne, and Messrs. Forney and Biddle were present. A letter was received from the Minister of Commerce, who says: "The French Government cannot remain indifferent to the grand solemnity at Philadelphia. My predecessor decided that it was necessary for France to participate because he was persuaded that the exhibition would result in the development of French relations abroad. The Permanent Committee will soon be called upon to consider the best means of promoting French participation in the Centennial Exhibition."

Mr. Forney said he was in communication with the Duke Decazes and the Viscount De Meaux on the subject.

FRENCH SUBJECTS LIVING ABROAD TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES AT THE CONSULATES.

PARIS, April 9.—The French Government has sent instructions to its Consuls to summon for the last time French subjects living abroad, who are liable to military service, to have their names registered at the consulates.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

THE BILL FOR THE REMOVAL OF STATE OFFICERS.

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY AND MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR TUESDAY—THE BILL MAINLY THE WORK OF SENATOR ROBERTSON — OPINIONS ABOUT THE MEASURE AND ITS SCOPE.

From a Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9, 1875.

It will be remembered that one of the recommendations of the Governor in his special Message, was that some action be taken by the Legislature to give effect to a section of the Constitution which has lain dormant and ineffective ever since its adoption in 1846, nearly thirty years ago. The section reads as follows:

Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

Until the Governor called general attention to this section of the Constitution, it is not too much to say that not one citizen in a thousand, or one member of the Legislature in ten, ever knew of its existence, and it was not until the evils which it was intended to have prevented had actually occurred, that its advisability, or rather necessity, thrust itself upon the public mind. Since then, however, prompt action has been taken. On April 2 Senator Jacobs offered a resolution referring so much of the Governor's Canal Message as related to the above section of the Constitution to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions that it should report, without unnecessary delay, a bill prescribing the method in which the officers might be removed. That committee reported to-day by the introduction of the following bill:

SECTION 1. The Governor may remove any Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, or State Prison Inspector for misconduct or malversation in office, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense before any removal shall be made.

SEC. 2. The Governor may suspend any of the officers named in the first section of this act during the investigation of the charges against such officer, and may appoint a suitable person to perform the duties of the suspended officer during such suspension.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the removal, death, or resignation of any officer named in this act, whenever such vacancy shall occur during the recess of the Legislature. The person so appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

SEC. 4. The Governor may direct that the testimony upon the charges made against any officer in pursuance of this act and the examination of witnesses be had before a Commissioner appointed by him for that purpose, and the Governor is hereby authorized in such cases, and for the purpose aforesaid, to appoint such Commissioner, and to supersede any such appointment whenever he may deem proper so to do. Such appointment shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 5. The Governor may direct the Attorney General, or may appoint any suitable person to conduct an inquiry into the truth of the charges made. The Attorney General or the person so appointed shall give at least eight days' notice to the officer accused of the time and place when and where he will proceed to the examination of witnesses, before either the Governor or Commissioner, if a Commissioner shall have been appointed.

SEC. 6. The Attorney General, or the person directed by the Governor to conduct the inquiry, may issue process of subpœna in his own name to compel the attendance of any witnesses before the Governor or Commissioner; and the Governor or Commissioner shall have the same power to administer oaths and enforce obedience to such subpœna by attachment, and to commit any person who shall refuse to be sworn or to answer, as a court of record would have in a civil cause pending therein.

SEC. 7. The officer accused may issue process of subpœna in his own name in the like manner as provided in section 6 of this act, which process may be enforced in the same manner as provided in said section 6.

SEC. 8. If the examination of witnesses and taking of testimony be had by Commissioner, every answer given by any witness to any question which either party shall require to be reduced to writing shall be written, the testimony of the witness shall be read to and subscribed by them and shall be certified by the Commissioner taking the same, and shall be by him transmitted to the Governor.

SEC. 10. All Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Marshals to whom process shall be directed and delivered under this act, shall execute the same without any unnecessary delay. Any person may serve process of subpœna issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

Although reported by the Judiciary Committee, and thoroughly discussed by it, this bill is understood to be the work of Senator Robertson. Its purpose, as will be seen, is to provide an alternative method for the removal of the officers named. It is now provided that they may be removed by impeachment, but the objection made to that method is that it is so slow that the passage of time between the commission of the offense and the trial of the offender so dulls the edge of public opinion as to oftentimes prevent the doing of even tardy justice. On the other hand, the process of removal provided by the proposed bill is thought to be at the same time so judicious and yet so summary, that prudential if not moral reasons will prevent wandering from the path of official duty. But there is another side to the bill. It provides that one representative of the people may remove another, practically at pleasure, although they both derive their official existence from the same source, and hold their office by exactly the same tenure. In other words, as is thought by influential members of the Legislature, the bill gives the Governor too much power. On motion of Senator Robertson, the consideration of the bill was made a special order for Tuesday morning.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUBCOMMITTEE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE CHARGES FOR ELEVATING GRAIN.

The Canal Committee have appointed Senators Kellogg, Connelly, and Johnson a subcommittee to prosecute the investigation instigated by Senator Lord into the alleged extortionate charges for elevating grain at New-York and Buffalo. The subcommittee will probably proceed to New-York to take testimony at an early day.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—KNOWLEDGE THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD HAVE HAD WHEN MAKING THE CANAL LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The joint legislative committee charged with the investigation of the canal frauds held a second meeting this afternoon and continued the examination of Mr. Francis Thayer, the Auditor of the Canal Department. Like yesterday's session, to-day's developed nothing new. Nearly the whole afternoon was spent in the analysis and criticism of unbalanced contracts. Horace Candee's, John Barnett's, and G. B. Sherrill's contracts being taken as the examples. With this part of the committee's work the newspaper-reading public is already familiar, and though indispensably necessary as a foundation on which to base investigation into official collusion with the contractors, the very full disclosures of the press have stripped it of nearly all other interest. One question put to the Auditor was significant. He was asked how he explained the fact that contracts were awarded by which it was possible for the contractor to draw on a single item nearly thirteen times the amount of his bid. His answer avoided the question, and gave the idea that, in his opinion, no such contract would be awarded by men of ordinary honesty and intelligence, unless its provisions were clearly foreseen. It will be remembered that the Auditor is only the Secretary of the Canal Board, and not a member of it.

This committee is not expected to go to the bottom of the frauds, that being left to the more leisurely commission of the Governor. What it is expected to do is to discover facts enough to direct immediate legislation, and one of the recommendations which it will undoubtedly make upon reporting is, that in future, in appropriation accounts, items of expenditure shall be given instead of gross sums. In other words, it has only taken the committee two days to discover that the canals should be managed upon strict business principles. Another fact brought into strong light to-day was that the law requires such inordinately large security from contractors that competition is almost destroyed by confining the business to a few men of large capital.

After correcting some unimportant statements he made yesterday with reference to the Superintendent system, Mr. Thayer's testimony was to-day substantially as follows:

The work on one of the canals was, by statute, declared closed and finished in September, 1862, but the construction account was not closed then, as it should have been. The Auditor produced a contract of Horace Candee, of Syracuse, for work to be done on the Jordan level of the Erie Canal, such as excavation, drilling, &c. The estimated cost by the Engineer was $113,000 for the work. The amount bid for the work was $52,060. This included the excavation of rock at one cent per cubic yard. ("A preposterously low figure," suggested the Auditor; "probably $1 would be only a fair price.")

Hemlock lumber was also bid exceedingly low. On the other hand, earth excavated at 50 cents a yard was inordinately high. Twenty-five cents would be high enough. Seventy thousand yards of this excavation was to be done at that figure. The object of putting in bids for work at nominal figures was to make up a fictitious bid, and get the contract by aggregating the work. The contract calls for all bids to be balanced. The bid alluded to above was not balanced, yet the Commissioners, Messrs. Stroud, Barkley, and Jackson, accepted the bid, and gave out the contract to the party mentioned. The State requires that a deposit of $20,000 and a bond of $10,000 be required for a $50,000 contract. It becomes on account of these severe bonds a sort of money monopoly, and largely reduces the number of bids offered for the work. The system is disadvantageous to the State. All work at present being done is in anticipation of an appropriation not made, and is a sort of credit system, requiring a large capital by the contractors. The Auditor then, as an illustration, cited the contract of John M. Barrett, who contracted to do a piece of work near Utica for $6,025, the Engineer's estimate being $12,450. The contractor's bill, which was paid, was $25,374 97, the extra work allowed was $39,778 42, making a total of $55,163 39, or nearly $60,000 more than the contract price. The Auditor read over the various items required for the work, the prices of which were vastly disproportionate. The contract of George B. Sherrill, dated August, 1870, was also cited as an illustration. The contract price was $6,650. There was paid on it, however, $32,552. This was explained by showing that hard wood was bid for at $50 per thousand, when it was not worth half that, and a great deal of it was used, while oak was bid at $10 per thousand, less than half its value, and none of it used. The Auditor did not know who canvassed this bid, but it was very badly balanced. The extra work on this contract was but $300, and the Engineer's estimate was $14,000. The contractor secured the work on his bid of $6,650, and was required to deposit $1,000 and give bonds for $2,000 more. The Auditor stated that when any bid was offered it must be accompanied by a cash deposit of the amount required by law. The effect of this is to confine the contracts to those who can control enormous sums of money.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Thayer's testimony the committee adjourned until Tuesday, although it had intended to sit to-morrow. The reason for the adjournment over Sunday is to give the counsel time to study the case, it being believed that in the end this course will save time instead of wasting it.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RESOLUTIONS.

THEIR PRESENTATION TO GOV. TILDEN—REMARKS OF GEN. REED AND THE GOVERNOR—MR. ORR RETURNS HIS THANKS FOR HIS APPOINTMENT.

ALBANY, April 9.—At noon to-day a committee from the New-York Produce Exchange paid their respects to Gov. Tilden at the Executive Chamber, and through their Chairman, Mr. Isaac Reed, presented him with a copy of the resolutions lately adopted by the Exchange approving of his Excellency's canal Message. The committee consisted of Messrs. Reed, Orr, (the newly-appointed Commissioner to investigate the canal frauds,) Armour, Cobb, Harrison, and Smith. Gen. Reed, in presenting the resolutions of the Produce Exchange, addressed the Governor as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: We come to you as a committee appointed at a meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange, which was also attended, by invitation, by the different commercial associations of the City, or their representatives, for the purpose of expressing their opinions of the action of your Excellency in the matter of the canal frauds; and we are charged with the pleasing duty of presenting to you the resolutions which I now hand to you, and which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted at that meeting. And, Sir, I also express the sentiments of this meeting in saying that great satisfaction is felt with your Excellency for the great and good work which you have undertaken in exposing the enormous canal frauds of the past years, and hope that through your instrumentality such legislative measures will be provided as will insure for the future an honest and faithful administration of the canal interests—indemnity for the past and security for the future.

In reply the Governor told the committee that no approval or support of any class of his citizens could give him greater satisfaction than that coming from the business men of the City of New-York. Plunderers knew no politics or party, and, in order to render their schemes unsuccessful, it was the duty of honest men to lift themselves above all party considerations, even as bad men did in the accomplishment of their schemes.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, Mr. Alexander E. Orr, of the committee, thanked the Governor for the honor he had done him in appointing him on the Commission to investigate the canal frauds. He regarded the appointment as a compliment to the New-York Produce Exchange, and in accepting it would pledge himself to discharge the duties devolving upon him to the best of his ability.

The committee then withdrew.

ROCHESTER AND REFORM.

THE CITIZENS SUSTAIN GOV. TILDEN'S CANAL MESSAGE, AND DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LORDS' WATER-WORKS JOB.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9.—The canal meeting held here in the City Hall to-night was presided over by Judge Horatio G. Warner. Speeches were made by Walter B. Pierce, of Utica; Hon. John H. Martindale, John Van Voorhis, and Hon. Henry L. Fish. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Gov. Tilden in his attack on the Canal Ring, and calling for a committee to investigate the management of the Water-works and the City Hall Commissions. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

TEE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS THANKING THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY ADOPTED—THE TRIP TO IRELAND.

The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, appointed to complete preparations for the international rifle match, held a meeting at No. 99 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate presiding. Among those present were Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Fulton, and Messrs. A. Alford and R. Johnson. Owing to the recent expiration of the offices of Col. Gildersleeve and Capt. Bruce, in the Amateur Rifle Club, Gen. Shaler formally appointed them members of the committee representing the National Rifle Association, and Capt. Bruce was re-elected Secretary. Gen. McMahon, in behalf of the subcommittee having in charge the performance at the Academy of Music last Saturday evening, reported that the net receipts amounted to $3,500. On motion, the Secretary was directed to notify Gen. Dakin and Mr. Hepburn, members of the American team in the late international contest, that they were at liberty to stand on the scores made by them last season. On motion of Capt. Bruce, the dates for the selection of the team were extended one week, as follows: April 24 and 28, May 1 and 5. The challenge competitions were set down for May 8 and 10. It was resolved to require of each person competing for places on the team a pledge that, should he be successful, he would take part in the international contest. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be cordially extended to Mr. John H. Bird and the ladies and gentlemen composing the Amateur Dramatic Troupe, who so faithfully represented the characters in the play of "Othello" on the evening of the 3d inst., at the Academy of Music, for their voluntary services, and for the pecuniary benefit derived therefrom; and

Resolved, That this committee acknowledge the meritorious services rendered by Prof. Ernst Eberhard and his skilled performers of the Conservatory of Music, No. 112 Fifth avenue, including Miss Aline Kopp and Signor R. Buongiorno, on the same occasion, and the committee begs to express in this form its most cordial thanks and its high appreciation of their abilities.

A letter from Major Leech was next read by the Chairman, in which he said it would "not be possible to fix the date of the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association at a later date than June 29 and the three following days," owing to the necessary preparation for the Wimbledon meeting. As he had not received Col. Wingate's letter announcing the style of targets decided upon, he withheld the challenge which had been received for his signature. He further stated that the American team would be considered the guests of the Irish people, as well as of the Irish team, and that many plans were being made for their amusement upon their arrival in that country. The Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, had already adopted a resolution to entertain both teams at dinner at College Hall.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE FRIDAY EVENING LECTURE-ROOM TALK.

MR. BEECHER MAKES A MISTAKE AND CORRECTS IT—"HOME, SWEET HOME" SUNG—THE ASSOCIATES OF JESUS—HOW HE SHOCKED MANY IN HIS DAY—THE DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS—MR. HALLIDAY READS A LETTER—MR. BEECHER STRIKES OUT PART AS "NOT EVIDENCE."

The audience at Plymouth Lecture-room last evening, as usual, filled every nook and corner. The prominent brethren were in their places. At 7:25 Mr. Beecher entered, accompanied by his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Scoville. The Pastor went upon the platform with a rapid stride, flung his umbrella behind his chair, and took his accustomed seat by the side of the table. Upon the latter was a vase of roses, geraniums, and ivy. Hymn No. 1,272 was announced:

On Jordan's rugged banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.

When the singing was concluded, Mr. Beecher called upon Brother Denison, who rose and prayed that they might be lifted up by faith; that they might take hold of all the joyful things of paradise, and be prepared for the fruition of that hope which cheered and sustained them here below. "Grant, O Lord, that we may come off conquerors in all our trials, and grant that those who have no hope of future life may be brought into the realization of that hope, and may be partakers of all the blessings which accompany it." On Mr. Denison resuming his seat the Pastor gave out the 12th hymn, "omitting the third verse:"

There is a holy city,
A happy world above,
Beyond the starry region,
Built by the God of love.

An everlasting temple,
And saints arrayed in white,
They serve their great Redeemer
And dwell with him in light.

Just as the choir and audience were well under way, Mr. Beecher hurriedly exclaimed: "Stop—I mean hymn No. —." The music was too far advanced for him to continue his sentence. At the pause in the third verse, he said: "Sing the third verse—sing it right through. I intended at first to give out another hymn, but this is so appropriate that I am glad of my mistake." The third verse was accordingly sung:

Is this the Man of sorrows,
Who stood at Pilate's bar,
Condemned by haughty Herod,
And by his men of war?
He seems a mighty conqueror,
Who spoiled the powers below,
And ransomed many captives
From everlasting woe.

Mr. Beecher then offered prayer: "How long shall it be, O Lord, before we recognize Thy presence and Thy power among us? How long shall it be before we know that we are the sons of God? All that we meet in life pulls us downward by our senses. As in times of flood the mighty rush of the waters expels the miasma which existed before its coming, so may the deep, overpowering knowledge of Thee expel the mists of doubt which cling round us despite our best endeavors." He then drew an inspiring picture of the glories that await the faithful in their heavenly abode, and continued: "Our trials and troubles here below, after all, what are they? We are children traveling home in vacation time, and we cry because the dust and the discomforts of the way come in upon us. Grant, O Heavenly Father, that we may find in us something of the spirit of the sons of God. Come to us as a nursing Saviour. Bear us up in thy arms, and may we never be so weary that we cannot feel the throb of thy bosom. May the darkness be cleared away from our vision, may it be day with us when it is twilight with the men of the world, and in the night which cometh on, may Thy example be a light to guide us when all else fails. We praise the past, we look to Thee in the present, we trust Thee for the future. Abide with us as we abide with Thee. Amen."

Mr. Beecher then announced the hymn, which he intended to announce before, No. 1,264.

"Mid scenes of confusion and creature complaints,
How sweet to my soul is communion of saints;
To find at the banquet of mercy there's room,
And feel in the presence of Jesus, at home.
Chorus—Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Prepare me, Dear Saviour, for glory, my home.

Mr. Beecher then began his familiar "Lecture-room talk." He said that when the Lord came upon earth he astonished a great many good people by the company he kept. Of all men, he must have seemed to them the most imprudent and reckless in the choice of his associates. According to the idea of the savagely religious of those days he should never have been seen anywhere save in the company of Godly men, enjoying their conversation and admiring the strictness with which they kept the law. But the Saviour was not only careless in the selection of his companions. The audiences which he preached to were such as filled the well-fed Pharisees with a double amazement. All the off-scourings of Judea crowded to hear Him, and He, instead of holding forth to them from a mountain, or some other inaccessible place, mingled among the throng, and suffered the vilest of the reprobates to hold communion with Him. And finally, when he dined with them, and condescended to break bread, and to enter into fellowship with this scum of Judea, the high-toned religionists couldn't contain themselves. But Jesus answered their deridings in a very unanswerable way: "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." He said in effect to them: "What I want of you is a heart like God's heart, a nature that can understand the beauty of generosity and compassion, and the work that there is for you to do in imparting it to those below you." The greater a man's virtues the more he is wanted by those who lacked all virtue; the wider and more boundless his sympathy the more he is needed by those who had no sympathy; the more he enjoyed of hope, the more is he needed by those who were destitute of all hope. If a man possessed all these qualities in abundance, then he is just the man that those without them require. This was a favorite topic with the Savior. He alluded to it in the sermon on the mount, and its application at the present was just as sound as it was then. It was not by going to church at regular intervals, joining the revival meetings, and fulfilling any one or all of the mere duties of the sanctuary that made men true Christians. That end was only reached by the fulfillment of their duties to their suffering fellow-men. Christ himself had stated this with the utmost clearness in the words addressed by the Judge at the last day to those upon his right hand: "Come, ye blessed of my Father. I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me; sick and in prison, and ye visited me." Then the righteous looked up in amazement, and said, "Lord, when saw we thee an hungered and thee meat, or thirsty and gave thee drink, or naked and clothed thee, or sick and in prison and visited thee?" And the Lord replied: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethern, ye did it unto me." These beautiful words in the text of the last judgment were full of meaning and instruction now. It should not be the question with Christians "How many times have I gone to church, or read my Bible, or discharged my other religious duties?" What did they worship, and what did they read their Bibles for? Prayer and praise, while in itself a good thing, was only a means to an end. Its office to remind of those high duties of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and doing practical good generally, that the Saviour came into the world to do. A great many people thought that piety was a good substitute for honor and morality; that the last two were well enough in their way, but if a man had the first he needn't fret himself as to the others. It was necessary, of course, for common men, men outside the Church, who had no piety, and must therefore keep a pretty sharp lookout for their morality. For those within the fold such minor matters were a good deal like the fringe on a silk cloak—you could get along without it. [Laughter.] There was a class of men—some of them editors—who seemed to be largely recruited from this variety of Christian. Not content with insulting you, they would sometimes take it back in a retraction that was ten times meaner and more debasing than the insult itself. The speaker cited a case of this kind, in which the editor of a religious journal in London had accused him some years since of the most egotistical and unworthy conduct, and on being called to account had retracted the charge in a ten-line paragraph, tucked away in an inside corner among the advertisements. It was an immense power that wielded by the editor of a newspaper, to be able to attack men who were powerless to defend themselves. If any man ought to be honest and just it was an editor. He was not speaking with reference to passing events—it was not probable that in the time of the deluge the inhabitants were over solicitous as to where any one particular rain-drop came from. The speaker concluded by reiterating the appeal to strive after good works rather than good words, and to estimate the practical duties of religion higher than the merely formal ones.

Mr. Halliday then read a letter from a poor lame girl in an interior county of Iowa, who sent fifty cents to aid some charitable work. The epistle concluded as follows: "I think more of Mr. Beecher than of any other Pastor—"

Mr. Beecher—You may strike that out, it is not evidence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Halliday—than of any other Pastor living. I am so ill that I cannot attend church, but I read his lectures and sermons over and over again at home. I respect and esteem him more than ever for the trials he has undergone, and I feel sure that he will emerge from them, vindicated from the foul aspersions that have been cast upon him. [Applause.]

The closing hymn, No. 1,240, was then sung:

"Lo, I behold the scattering shades,
The dawn of heaven appears.
The sweet immortal morning spreads
Its blushes round the spheres."

At 8:45 Mr. Beecher pronounced the benediction and the congregation dispersed.

A LEVEE TO MR. BEECHER IN THE COURT ROOM.

The Beecher trial has been replete with novel and dramatic situations, as unexpected, most of them, as they were novel and dramatic. Yesterday's proceedings provided a new sensation. It had been anticipated by Mr. Beecher's friends that his direct examination would close yesterday, and it was intended to give him an ovation of congratulation at the close of the prayer meeting last evening to better refresh him for the severities of the cross-examination, which, it was supposed, would begin on Monday morning. When the case was ready, as supposed, to be resumed yesterday morning, the court-room was crowded. Plymouth Church had never been better represented on any day during the trial, and the array of ladies was especially noticeable. In addition to Mrs. Beecher there were present Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. Henry Beecher, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Jerome, of Albany, Miss Augusta Moore, Miss Frost, two daughters of Mr. Moses S. Beach, and several others. At the usual time Mr. Beecher left his seat by his wife's side and took the witness stand, holding a small bouquet of violets in his hand, and waiting for the direct examination to be continued. As soon as the astonished audience had become apprised that they were to be deprived of their usual matinée entertainment, they began to flock toward Mr. Beecher, who remained in the witness chair to be cross-examined by his friends instead of by his counsel, and who seemed to be greatly pleased at the unexpected change; for, instead of being a witness racking his memory for facts on the correct giving of which his all was at stake, he became the central figure at a grand levee toward which all crowded to do honor. The great audience, by an apparently instinctive impulse, fell into line, and filed past the man who had so thoroughly controlled their feelings during his wonderful account of the greatest dramatic episode of modern social life. Mr. Beecher seemed to be thoroughly in his element, and there was as natural a transformation from a court scene to a courteous reception as the imagination could conceive. He laughed, chatted, joked, made puns, exchanged witty and humorous remarks, and kept everybody who came in contact with him in the best of spirits. There were no "Tilton men" nor "Beecher men" for the time being, for the magnetism of the master toward whom all gravitated instinctively melted into indistinctness the broad lines of demarcation which had hitherto been the source and cause of only angry or bitter feelings.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT LEAVITT'S ART GALLERY.

The concluding sale of paintings, from the private collection of Mr. George H. Andrews, of this City, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, last night, was well attended. The best of the collection was reserved for last night, and, as will be seen, the results achieved were by no means unsatisfactory. The sale commenced with No. 151 of the catalogue, and continued in regular order until the last piece named—No. 233—was disposed of. The works sold were as follows:

No. 151, "Oil Sketch—Landscape," Williamson, $20; No. 152, a similar picture, by the same artist, $19; No. 153, "The Early Customer," by F. Beard, $19; No. 154, "Shanties in Brooklyn," C. Parsons, $19; No. 155, "Wreck Ashore," W. H. Thwaites, $25, Mr. Samuels; No. 156, "View in Malines," G. R. Clarke, $40, Mr. Samuels; No. 157, "Fortune Teller," Wakeman Halberton, $31, Mr. Samuels; No. 158, "Martello Tower, Coast of Ireland," E. Hayes, $40; No. 159, "The Lookout, Caernarvon, Castle," G. R. Clark, $57 50; No. 160, "Home Comforts," Kilburne, $95, Mr. Samuels; No. 161, "Landscape," D. Cox, $25; No. 162, "View in London—St. Paul's, &c.," G. R. Clarke, $52 50, Mr. Samuels; No. 163 "Pilgrims Surprised at Prayer," F. O. C. Darley, $67 50; No. 164, "Milkmaid," F. O. C. Darley, $60; No. 165, "Harvesters," F. O. C. Darley, $40, Mr. Samuels; No. 166, "Landscape," D. Cox, $42 50; No. 167, "The Woodland Lane," A. F. Bellows, $200; No. 168, "Porcelain Plate Purchased at the Sale of Louis Philippe's Effects," $95, Mrs. Moore; No. 169, "The Calm—The Breeze—The Storm," three very pretty little oil sketches in one frame, $40, Mr. Berry; No. 170, "Shells," J. B. Andrews, $90; No. 171, "Gem—Ascutney Mountain," Dr. Ruggles, $30; No. 172, "Marine Sketch," A. Hulk, Sr., $47 50, Mr. Anderson; No. 173, "The Watering-place," Hugo Suddery, $65, Mr. Burrill; No. 174, "Scene in North Wales," A. D. Breanskie, $90; No. 175, "Watering Cattle," J. C. Dierck, $100, Mr. Anderson; No. 176, "Lullaby," L. Cailis, $105; No. 177, "The Hunters' Rest," H. De Pratere, $70; No. 178, "Crow Indians on the Trail," W. M. Cary, $105, Mr. Burrill; No. 179, "The Home of the Wild Fowl," A. H. Wyant, $40; No. 180, "The Pasture," J. W. Casilear, $80, Mr. Prince; No. 181, "Our Old Home," J. Van Lokhorst, $80, Mr. Burrill; No. 182, "Returning to the Fold," J. Van Lokhorst, $55; No. 183, "Return from the Field," W. J. Boorgard, $205; No. 184, "Fruit, Flowers, Dead Birds, &c.," David De Noter, $155; No. 185, "Awaiting an Answer," F. Vinck, $250, Mr. Grannis; No. 186, landscape, B. C. Koek-Koek, $260; No. 187, "Swiss Scenery," R. Roffiaen and E. Verboeckhoven, $305, Mr. Grannis; No. 188, "The Floral Offering," A. F. Heyligers, $250, Mr. Wilson; No. 189, "Return from the Garden," same artist, $250; No. 190, "Old Friends," William Shaver, $360. Several large and valuable works were here offered, No. 191 being a very fine group of figures called "Pay-day in Paris," by Leon C. A. Bailey, for which Mr. Gramis paid $1,000; No. 192, "A Wet Shirt and a Flowing Sea," also a fine painting, by M. F. H. De Haas, for which the same gentleman paid $600; and that now historical work of Jerome Thompson's, "The Old Oaken Bucket," also became the property of Mr. Gramis, at $1,950, while the companion piece of "Home, Sweet Home," by the same artist, was sold to Mr. Holt for $1,550; No. 195, "Interior of Stable, with Sheep," by D. Robbe, was sold for $350; 196, "Winter," Hujes Merle, $700; 197, a large, fine old painting, "The Annunciation," Gurcino, $400, to Mr. Dean; 198, "Scenes in the Environs of Rome," Francisco Zuccharelli, and No. 199, a companion of the same name, by the same artist, became the property of Mr. Anderson at $100 each; 200, "The Laundry," Dunerger, $405, Mr. Withans; 201, "Drunken Men in the Market-place," David Cal, $700, Mr. Grannis; No. 202, "Hide and Seek," S. J. Guy, $380, Mr. Grannis; No. 203, "I Want to Swing, Too," Maré Ten Kate, $340, Mr. Grannis; No. 204, "Caught in the Act," Baul Siegnar, $290, Mr. Anderson; No. 205, "Playing with Pussy," C. A. Grips, $350, Mr. Burrell; No. 206, "Italian Peasant Girl," a beautiful large portrait by Car. D. Mundo sold for $1,200 to Mr. Grannis; No. 207, "The Salute," Paul Lyendecker, $325, Mr. Burritt; No. 208, The "Old Elm," W. Thayer, $162 50; No. 209, "Unconscious of Mischief," H. Garland, $125; No. 210, "A Quiet Chapter," E. D. Hawthorn, $190, Mr. Dietrich; No. 211, "A Misty Morning on Loom Lake," J. M. Hart, $150, Mr. Grannis; No. 212, "Fruit," W. M. Brown, $200, Mr. Burrill; No. 213, "Christ Crowned With Thorns," by Ludovico Caracci, brought $250; No. 214, "Signing the Marriage Contract," F. Fontana, $175; No. 215, "That Good Old June," W. M. Davis, $250, Mr. Grannis; No. 216, "Chickens," A. F. Tait, $100, Mr. Anderson; No. 217, "The Old Mill," P. Nasmyth, $200; No. 218, "Gypsies on the Road," P. Nasmyth, $110; No. 219, "The Pet Canary," L. De Langue, $95; No. 220, "The Young Housewife," Van Moer and De Block, $90; No. 222, "Off Thatcher's Island," J. C. Nieall, $70, Mr. Burrill; No. 223, "The Ford," Van Horn, $60; No. 224, Westphalian Landscape, J. W. Lindlar, $62 50; No. 225, "Gem—Sunset," Dr. Ruggles, $75, Mr. Withans; No. 226, Landscape, A. J. Guillon, $82 50; No. 227, "Landscape," W. Blackman, $115; No. 228, "The Lesson," J. Angus, $35; No. 229, "Landscape—View in Stockbridge, Mass.," J. Pope, $50; No. 230, "Basket of Flowers," C. Gouties, $60, Mrs. Raynor; No. 231, "Landscape—Scene near Catskill," Mrs. A. T. Oakes, $25; No. 231, "Gem Street in Rouen," Dr. Ruggles, $42 50; No. 233, "Marine Sketch," De La Rue, $32 50.

DEATH OF GOLDSMITH'S ABDALLAH.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* gives the following account of the fatal accident to the trotting stallion, Goldsmith's Abdallah, on Monday: "At the horse show at Paris yesterday a most unfortunate accident occurred, by which Mr. W. H. Wilson, one of the most prominent horsemen of this section of the State, lost one of the best trotting stallions in the country, Goldsmith's Abdallah. The stallions were taken out to the track at the fair grounds and speeded, and none showed better than Abdallah and and his stable companion and full brother, John Bright. These two horses were speeding in opposite directions, both going at about 2:35, when, rounding a short turn in the track, they came into collision. The people crowding in the inside prevented the drivers from seeing each other until it was too late and they were only about twenty feet apart. They made an attempt to avoid, but failed. The shaft of the sulky to which Bright was driven struck Goldsmith in the breast, and, passing through the body, came out behind the shoulder, producing death in a short time. The loss is severe alike to his owner, Mr. Alden Goldsmith, of New-York, and to the State. He was elegantly bred, being by Volunteer out of Martha, by Abdallah, and was valued at $25,0:0."

THE WITNESS WOODLEY.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "Parties from New-York, representing the Tilton side of the great scandal now in trial in Brooklyn, have been in Petersburg within the last two or three days hunting up evidence in rebuttal of the negro Woodley's testimony given some days ago. It is said the mission was attended with success, and that several more Petersburg darkies will shortly appear on the witness-stand in Brooklyn."

THE REPORTS OF YELLOW FEVER.

A special telegram from Key West, Fla. April 5, to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, says: "Not a single case of yellow fever here. Two or three sporadic cases last month. No cause for alarm or for quarantine. The authorities have never stopped giving clean bills of health. The sensational reports were sent by Government officers to get ordered home."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Junior Exhibition of the Class of '76 of the University of the City of New-York will be held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Luigi Bovans, an Italian, of No. 7 Mulberry street, while at work on Pier No. 2, North River, yesterday, had his leg broken by a bale of rags falling on him.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have entered into an arrangement with the Southern Atlantic Telegraph Company for the transmission of messages in their territory.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law will meet again on Tuesday next, to continue their investigation of the management of the Finance Department.

During the past two days Mayor Wickham's office has ceased to be the resort of Tammany politicians. They seem to have abandoned the City Hall, and turned their attention to the Legislature.

Mr. Henry Varley, of London, will preach his farewell sermon in Barnum's Hippodrome Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Varley's meetings have extended over a period of two months.

The fifteenth anniversary fencing and sparring tournament at Col. Monstery's New-York Salle D'Armes and Sparring Academy, No. 619 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, will come off on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Some unknown thieves secreted themselves on Thursday evening in the premises No. 56 Duane street, and during the night they forced their way into the store of Sheridan Pool and carried off $200 worth of cloth and sewing silks.

William H. Hetzel, aged twenty-two, a laborer, residing at No. 131 West Fifty-third street, was badly beaten yesterday evening by John Glannon, foreman stevedore of Walsh Brothers, at Pier No. 52 North River, yesterday. Glannon was arrested, and Hetzel taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Historical Society will take place in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., will deliver the address on "The Early American Spirit and the Genesis of it."

Post Koltes, No. 32, of the Grand Army of the Republic, C. Nitzche, commander, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House by an entertainment at its head-quarters at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

During Thursday night, the laundry of Vincent Johnson, in Forty-third street, near Second avenue, was entered by thieves, who carried off 100 sheets, valued at $75, the property of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, and marked "N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R."

At the German Dispensary, No. 65 Eighth street, during the past month 2,551 persons received medical treatment. At the German Hospital 118 patients were treated during the month. Messrs. Joseph Frank, H. P. Goldschmidt, L. Ullmann, Carl Foerster, and Gustavus Meyer have been elected members of the Hospital Society.

The total disbursements of the St. George's Society of New-York for the month of March were, cash value, $521 42, distributed among 292 persons, of whom 113 were aided with lodgings and meal tickets, 14 with rent, 6 with coal, 12 to return to England, 10 to proceed to the interior, and 4 obtained situations.

An iron screw steamer built for the Great Western Steam-ship Company, expressly for the New-York trade, was launched at Stockton-on-Tees, England, on the 23d ultimo. She was named the Somerset, and is of the highest class in London and Liverpool Lloyds. She has three decks, is 285 feet long, 35½ feet wide and 25 feet deep, and registers about 2,000 tons.

The following appointments were made yesterday by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction: Clifford M. State, M. D., as senior assistant physician, and Frank B. Bennett, M. D., as junior assistant physician, in the medical staff of the Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital; Thomas H. Manley, M. D., as junior assistant physician in the Park Reception Hospital; Peter John Popoff, M. D., as assistant physician in the Nursery Hospital.

An application was made yesterday to the Board of Police for a new trial in the case of Roundsman Laban Raynor and Patrolmen Michael Leavy and Edward G. Smith, who were recently dismissed the force, on their own admission, having been charged by Inspector John McDermott with playing cards in a liquor store during their tour of patrol duty. The Board took the papers for consideration.

A fair for the benefit of the Mission of the Church of the Incarnation was opened at the Everett House yesterday afternoon. The fair was gotten up by a number of very young ladies, and is wholly conducted by them. Among the novelties presented is a small grocery store, where fine tea and cigars are the leading articles. A dancing room which has been opened in an adjoining apartment, also adds its attractions. The fair will be continued this afternoon and to-night.

At the 288th meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Dr. C. Heitzmann, of the University of Vienna, read a paper on "The Pathology of the Skin," the substance of which was that an undue neglect of cleanliness in relation to the skin, or too frequent ablutions and purifications of it were about equally injurious. On Friday evening, the 23d inst., Prof. T. S. Lambert, will read a paper on "The Specific Articles of Brain-food, and the Proper Methods of Preparing and Cooking Them."

The steamer Crescent City arrived in this port yesterday from Havana, and a number of persons gathered on the dock, expecting to see Sharkey among her passengers, but neither Detective Davis nor Sharkey came. Capt. Curtis had seen Davis a short time before leaving Havana, and the latter had said, what was generally understood in Havana, that Sharkey was in prison in Santiago. A number of passengers positively asserted the truth of the story of Sharkey's imprisonment, while others expressed their disbelief of it.

The improvement in the condition of Dan Bryant, which his physicians had hoped for, was not manifested yesterday, a relapse having occurred. A consultation was held yesterday at his residence, No. 21 East Sixtieth street, and the physicians now say that his recovery is scarcely probable, unless they can infuse a little strength into his weakened frame. The patient has had but very little repose during his severe and sudden illness. Later last night the patient's condition was extremely critical, requiring the most careful nursing and constant watching.

The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year of Constantine Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, of Harlem: Eminent Commander, Sir A. N. Borckway, M. D.; Generalissimo, Sir Philip B. Low; Captain General, Sir James Cochrane, Jr.; Treasurer, Sir Morris D. Myers; Recorder, Sir Charles P. Peirce; Prelate, Rev. Sir C. S. Stephenson; Senior Warden, Sir John J. Nestell; Junior Warden, Sir Cyrus O. Hubbell; Sword Bearer, Sir Robert R. Sherwood; Standard Bearer, Sir Thomas W. Timpson; Warder, Sir A. A. French; Third Guard, Sir N. W. Moulton; Second Guard, Sir James E. Poole; First Guard, Sir L. K. Bingham; Sentinel, Sir George B. McIntosh.

Property Clerk St. John, of the Police Department, was yesterday served with a writ of replevin for the delivery to John H. Lillienthal of certain gaming implements seized by the Police, and now in his possession. The property, which consists of a "faro" table, a "lay-out," a "cue-keeper," 600 ivory checks, a check rack, and $31 49 in cash, it is claimed by Lillienthal, was illegally seized by the Police of the Second Precinct during a raid on an alleged gambling-house, No. 146 Fulton street, and the claimant brings suit for the property named above, and also for $100 damages thereto, and costs of the action. Mr. St. John declined to deliver the property until he had consulted the Corporation Counsel.

BROOKLYN.

There are now but fifty-three places where an alarm of fire can be given. It is proposed to increase the number to 400.

A spelling match will take place on Wednesday next in Greenpoint, under the auspices of the Owl Club. The poorest speller is to receive "a gold watch and chain, from the dollar store."

During the month of March, the returns from fines, &c., sent in by the Police Court Clerks amounted to $782 58. During the same period the Dock Master's returns amounted to $805 49.

Rev. Herman Wrage, formerly assistant minister of St. John's German Lutheran Church, Chrystie street, New-York, has been elected minister of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, corner of Ninth and South First streets.

At a regular meeting of the Brooklyn City Guard, the following officers were elected: Captain, Major Gen. John B. Woodward; First Lieutenant, Willian Devigore; Second Lieutenant, Simeon T. Hyde; First Sergeant, J. Oscar Voute; Quartermaster Sergeant, Morgan G. Butler.

Judge Pratt has granted a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to be made by Silas P. Dutcher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Central Bank, from a judgment for $4,700 obtained against him by J. H. Havens, one of the depositors of the bank.

On sewers recently constructed, chiefly in the Twenty-first Ward, there is an assessment of $463,000 due. Efforts are being made by the property-owners to induce the Common Council to allow the assessment to be collected in four different installments, spreading over as many years. The chief difficulty in the way is the nearly exhausted condition of the sewer assessment fund.

Suit for absolute divorce has been brought by Isabella Tucker against William Tucker. Tucker married the plaintiff in England, but came to this country several years ago and engaged in the wine and chandlery trades. He is alleged to have eloped with a former servant, with whom Mrs. Tucker found him living at No. 32 Prospect street, when she with her children followed him here some time ago. Tucker's answer is that the plaintiff was the sister of his first wife, and that by the law of England his marriage with her was not legal.

Controller Powell yesterday signed warrants to the Collector of Taxes for the sum of $602,000 for assessments for local improvements.

STATEN ISLAND.

A young man named Robert Ward yesterday attempted to jump upon a wagon loaded with brick, at Stapleton, but fell with his leg through the wheel, and broke his ankle.

The Albany day line steamers, Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard, which have been laid up for the Winter at the new Bostwick Docks, at Tompkinsville, are now undergoing a thorough overhauling, decorating, and painting preparatory to being placed upon their accustomed route about the middle of May.

NEW-JERSEY.

John P. Culver, who has been Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works in Jersey City for the past four years, has resigned.

Jeremiah B. Cleveland, Register elect, and James M. Brann, County Clerk elect of Hudson County, were sworn into office yesterday.

To-morrow Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., of Philadelphia, formerly of Newark, will preach for the Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church at Association Hall, Newark.

John Malloy and Thomas Cruse were arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit money. They induced a boy to pass a $10 counterfeit bill upon Patrick Stevens, and received the change. The prisoners are held for examination.

Charles Ashelman, one of the visitors of the relief store in Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of making insulting propositions, &c., and an indecent assault upon Mrs. Sibetta Benz, one of the pensioners of the store. Mr. Ashelman, who bears a very good reputation, declares that it is a blackmailing scheme. He gave bail for his appearance to answer.

Coroner John Lynch, of Hudson County, and ex-Coroner John Mahan, were placed under bonds yesterday, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against them by George Meschutt, the proprietor of a restaurant in Jersey City. The two Coroners became engaged in an altercation in the saloon, and during the fight that ensued tables were overturned and chairs and dishes broken.

The trial of Lewis E. French, Secretary of the bogus Palisades Insurance Company, of Jersey City, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. The cross-examination of the defendant occupied the time until late in the afternoon. When it was concluded the defense rested and counsel commenced to sum up. The case will be given to the jury this morning.

The obstructions to navigation in Staten Island Sound, near Shooter's Island, in Newark Bay, are being rapidly removed under the direction of Gen. Newton. By the aid of the additional appropriation of $150,000 made by Congress at the last session, a large number of men have been employed on the work, and it is thought that it will be completed within a year. The channel, when finished, will be 100 feet wide, with a mean depth of 18 feet at ebb tide.

Officers Lott and Duncan, of the Jersey City Police, who were convicted of manslaughter in the killing of William Bagley, were called up for sentence in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday morning. Judge Hoffman said half the community in which they lived had been to the court to intercede for them, and as their crime seemed to be the result of carelessness and not design, the court had decided not to imprison them. Then, again, the imposition of a fine would only be a punishment on their families, and he would therefore suspend sentence, with the understanding that the Police authorities would replace them on the force, and the men pay the cost of court.

THE FIFTY-NINTH-STREET ABATTOIR.

MEETING OF THE PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THE TWELFTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS—SPEECHES BY HON. WILLIAM R. MARTIN, HON. FERNANDO WOOD, AND OTHERS—A STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO OPPOSE THE MEASURE.

A numerously attended meeting of the residents and property owners of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards was held last evening at Central Park Garden, to protest against the establishment of an abattoir at the foot of Fifty ninth street and North River. Hon. William R. Martin, Commissioner of Parks, presided and Dr. Horatio Paine and Mr. James T. Campbell acted as secretaries. Among the prominent residents of the neighborhood who were present were Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Thomas S. Brennan, Hon. Roswell D. Hatch, Rev. Alfred Young, L. L. Delafield, Drs. Paine, Mason, and Parker, B. P. Fairchild, Hon. Thomas O'Callaghan, and Hon. Michael Connelly. Mr. Martin, in calling the assemblage to order, stated the object for which they were gathered together, and remarked that the very nature of the business of slaughtering was unhealthy. There were certain kinds of business which were a public convenience and were therefore to be submitted to, but this proposed abattoir could not be regarded in that light.

Rev. Alfred Young, of the congregation of St. Paul, then read a series of resolutions, to the effect that section 56 of the Sanitary Code was a standing menace to the property and health of many thousand citizens, and that the presence and operation of such slaughter-house were so ruinous that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen be prayed to investigate the nature, intent, and purpose of the said ordinance of the Board of Health. They also suggested that a standing committee, composed of citizens of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards be appointed by the meeting to take all action they deemed necessary to prevent the establishment of any abattoir within the limits of those wards, and to be authorized to take whatever other action might be deemed necessary. The resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:

Lewis L. Delafield, Horatio Paine, M. D., Royal Phelps, Amos R. Eno, George V. Hecker, R. H. Witthaus, Fernando Wood, A. H. Muller, Nath. Jarvis, Jr., Roswell D. Hatch, Thomas S. Brennan, John Morgan, William Zinser, Conrad Braker, Rowland M. Hazard, Rev. A. Young, Rev. Dr. P. J. Gear, and John Jacob Astor.

Hon. Fernando Wood, on being introduced, said that he disclaimed any assertion that his object in speaking was to unfairly criticise the actions or intentions of the corporation which is seeking to establish the abattoir, or the actions of the public authorities, who had the legal right to grant their application. He had no doubt that the gentlemen were, in the main, good citizens, and that they desired to follow a legitimate business. He would not even question the action of the Board of Health, although he had reason to apprehend that it favorably entertained the application. His opinion would be withheld until its final decision on the matter was made known; then he would condemn or approve according to the character of that decision. The business which it was proposed to carry on in their midst was necessarily a nuisance of a dangerous kind. It would impregnate the air of the surrounding neighborhood with noxious vapors. The work of about one hundred ordinary-sized slaughter-houses would be done in it, according to the estimates of the company. He denied the right of any authority, however powerful, to endanger by its action the lives of the community or destroy their property. Speeches of a like tenor were delivered by Lewis L. Delafield, Dr. Parker, and others, after which the meeting was adjourned. The following petition was signed by a large number of persons:

To the Health Department of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent that the slaughtering of cattle, &c., at the proposed abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street and North River in said City will make property comparatively worthless, will endanger the health of the inhabitants of the City, and especially of that part of it immediately in the neighborhood of the Central Park, while the Park itself will be no longer a place of healthful recreation for the people; and we therefore protest against a permit being granted to any person, firm, or corporation to slaughter cattle, sheep, or hogs, or to carry on the business of disposing of offal, fat, or bones, either at the foot of Fifty-ninth street and North River, or at any place west of the Central Park in said City; and we request and urge your honorable body to take such action in the premises as will forever protect us and the people of this City from such nuisances as slaughter-houses, abattoirs, and the boiling, burning, and rendering of the offal, fat, and bones of dead animals.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 24 St. Mark's place last night, Mr. John H. Brady presiding. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, among whom were Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Mr. Rawlins, and Mr. Brady. The following resolution, which was offered by Gen. Pinckney, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the passage by Congress of the Civil Rights bill, whereby the humble and defenseless as well as the strong are protected, meets our approval and indorsement as an additional evidence of the faithfulness of the Republican Party to its pledges and the principles of justice.

On motion of Mr. Rawlins it was ordered that the Executive Committee of the Association devise a method whereby the taking of the coming census may be carefully watched, so that no frauds may be perpetrated on the Republicans of the different Assembly Districts in the City. After the transaction of the usual routine business the meeting was adjourned.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, Henry E. Howard presiding, held a regular meeting at its head-quarters on Fourth avenue last night, the proceedings being confined to the transaction of the usual routine business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street, and several interesting addresses were delivered.

THE WALKING MATCH AT THE RINK.

A walking match of 100 miles, between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John De Witt, of Auburn, N. Y., was commenced last night at the Rink, Sixty-third street and Third avenue. The terms of the match are that O'Leary, who is a man of twenty-eight years of age, gives De Witt, who approaches fifty-three, a start of ten miles. The men were started at 10 o'clock, and for the first lap both kept together, but after the judge's stand had been passed, O'Leary commenced to draw ahead. He made his first five miles in forty-nine minutes and fifty-five seconds, and De Witt accomplished a similar distance in one hour, five minutes and five seconds. The match will probably end by 10 o'clock this morning.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The river is rapidly receding to its usual condition, being now almost entirely free from ice from Troy to New-York, and it is probable that next week will witness a partial resumption of navigation. The steamer City of Hudson, Capt. Stranahan, will make its first trip on Monday. The boatmen in this vicinity are displaying great activity.

EMIGRANTS WESTWARD BOUND.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—The number of emigrants westward bound at the present season is unprecedented; 9,300 have left here since March 1st. Upwards of 1,000 were delayed here yesterday for want of cars, but were sent out on special trains to-day.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 9.—Spanish Gold, 219@220; American, 221@222. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 86@88 premium; short sight, 90@92 premium; on London, 139@141 premium; on Paris, 115@117 premium. Sugar firmer: demand active and prices advanced; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15@15½ reals ⅌ arroba; in gold, 7@7¼ reals.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Louisiana, for Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. H. Vernon, John J. Rees, David Smith, Miss Margaret Smith, Miss Alice Smith, Peter Sinclair.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City from Havana—F. A. Sawyer and wife, Mrs. H. L. Gunn, Mrs. Alice R. Raynor, Mrs. Mary R. Raynor, Mrs. C. C. De Orta, Miss Lenia De Orta, Miss Mary De Orta, H. Whitney, Theodore Stewart, William H. Fairchild, Isaac Newton, William Eugert, Ramon Cuterta, J. F. Borjet, F. F. Albert, Manuel A. Fuenter, Frank Grandy, James Sneath.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:29 | Sun sets.....6:34 | Moon sets..12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, April 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ship British Empire, (Br.,) Mather, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Sjrefna, (Norw.,) Anderson, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Petunia, (Br.,) Williams, St. Johns, N. F., R. B. Borland; Eliza Oulton, (Br.,) O'Brien, Cardenas, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Wood, Cardenas, J. Henry.

Brigs L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Burke, Halifax, N. S., Crandall Brothers; Susan, (Br.,) Ford, Point-a-Pitre, Boyd & Hincken.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Stephenson, (Br.,) Mellon, Messina Feb. 29, Palermo March 9, Malaga 16th, Gibraltar 17th, with fruit, &c. to Phelps Brothers & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. March 31, lat. 34 19, lon. 54 10, had a hurricane, commencing from N. N. W., veering around to E. N. E., lasting forty-eight hours; received no damage.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Baltimore, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston March 27, via Key West April 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal to master.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana April 4, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Constantine, Goss, London March 6, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 18, lat. 47 46, lon. 33 57, passed bark India, with loss of rudder and mizzenmast; wanted no assistance.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London March 14, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Made a middle passage and had fine weather.

Bark Julianne Marie, (Ger.,) Gustavus, Liverpool 28 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. March 22, had a hurricane from W. to N. N. E., lasting 2 ds., in which lost foreyards, fore and main lower topsails and main-staysail; March 28, lat. 46, lon. 44, fell in with a large quantity of field ice, and was in it until April 2, when we got out of it; on this day, lat. 41 30, no lon., had cutwater carried away by the ice, and copper badly damaged, causing the vessel to leak slighly. The Julianne Marie is bound to Baltimore, and put into this port for repairs.

Bark New-England, Baxter, Boston 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Gauss, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. to Hermann, Koop & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather.

Bark Elisa, (Norw.,) Kjdalsen, Galway 42 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Prospero, (Ital.,) Repetto, Rochester 45 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Sanfare, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Shawmuth, (of Boston,) Tucker, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Arr. Bark Alexander, (Swed.), Almfeldt, Rotterdam, Feb. 8, via Lewes, Del., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig David Bugbee, (of Stockton,) Staples, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. March 16, lat. 42, lon. 52 30, fell in with the bark Halfdan, (Norw.,) Capt. Alsen, from Port Spain, Trinidad, for Stettin, in a disabled condition; took Captain and 9 men off, and brought them to this port.

Brig Monarca del Mare, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Castellamare 73 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Belize, Hon.,) Montgomery, Truxillo 15 ds., with hides, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein. April 5, lat. 36, lon. 74 15, passed bark May Flower steering N. Left in port brig San Antonio, (Span.,) for New-York in 10 ds.

Brig Annie, (Dan.,) Brown, Areceibo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to S. Michelena—vessel to John Zittlosen. April 3, off Hatteras, shipped a heavy sea, lost cutwater, stove forward house, and had decks swept of everything movable.

Brig Ruby, Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left schr. Sunbeam, from Baltimore, disg.

Brig Essex, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Caibarien 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Nueva Dolores, (Span.,) Pages, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee and 1 passenger to S. Michelena.

Schr. Mary A. Whitman, Austin, Cape Hayti 13 ds., with logwood and 3 passengers to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. H. R. Congdon, Conley, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. W. Haven, Beckett, Richmond, &c., for Newark.

Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Virginia, Dryden, Virginia.
Schr. Leona, Wiley, Virginia, for Providence.
Schr. White Wing, Robbins, Virginia, for Providence.
Schr. Rising Star, Phillips, New-London.
Schr. Geo. F. Atwood, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Wm. C. Allen, Jones, Bridgeport.
Schr. Luna, Hubbard, Bridgeport.
Schr. Expedite, Rollins, New-Haven.
Schr. Rescue, Jameson, Salem.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Louisiana, for Glasgow; Alps, for Aux Cayes, &c.; bark Jno. J. Marsh, for Cardenas; brig Geo. Burnham, for Matanzas; schr. Vineyard, for Mayaguez.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 7.—Arr. bark Galveston, from Key West; brigs Susie J. Strout, Fall River; James Miller, Portland.

Sld. brigs Renshaw, N. of Hatteras; Daphne, do.; Carrie E. Pickering, do.; schr. Maggie Ellen, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 5.—Arr. schr. Sallie B. Bateman, Philadelphia.

6th.—Sld. brigs Edna, (Br.,) Boston; Eva Parker, do.

HAVANA, April 8.—Arr. bark Golden Sheaf, Liverpool. Sld. schr. Cephas Starrett, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, April 7.—Sld. bark Edward Albro, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, April 5.—Arr. bark Neversink, New-York; brigs Lily, (Br.,) do; Myronus, do; Angelia, Providence; Mary Bartlett, Philadelphia; schrs. J. W. Vanneman, Boston; Mattie Holmes, do; Charlie Morton, Portland; J. P. Wyman, Machias; 6th, schrs. C. H. Lawrence, Boston; S. M. Bird, New-York.

Sld. 5th, bark Chestina Redman, New-York; schr. Lucy D. Hall, N. of Hatteras; 6th, barks Martin W. Brett, do.; T. K. Wilden, do.; brigs Hattie Eaton, (Br.,) do.; George Gilchrist, do.; schr. Clara E. Fletcher, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 9.—Sld. for the United States, Udsire, N. B. Palmer, Washington, Ida, Architect, Frederick Scalla, Goschen, and Candida C.

Arr. from the United States on the 7th inst., George Henny, Florida, Levanter, Cigana.

Arr. on the 8th inst., Joutsen, Lord Dalhousie, Glencoe, W. L. Bradley, and Iris; the latter passed the Lizard.

Arr. on the 9th inst., Menna Najoden and General Shepley, the latter off Deal.

LONDON, April 9.—The bark Chief, from New-York, for Beyrout, has arrived at Gibraltar damaged.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 9.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Frankfurt, Capt. Von Bulow, from New-Orleans March 21, via Havana 23d, for Bremen, arrived here this morning.

MOVILLE, April 9.—The steamer State of Georgia arrived to-day, from New-York, and sld. for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The White Star steamer Republic, for New-York, sld. from here at 11 this morning. The Inman steamer City of Montreal also sld. to-day for New-York.

CARD.

To Capt. Chalmers, British bark Maggie M., of St. John, N. B.:

The undersigned, Captain of late German ship Madura, of Hamburg, abandoned at sea in sinking condition, hereby begs to tender to you his most sincere thanks for your kind assistance, timely rendered in the hour of need, by saving his and the lives of his crew, with almost superhuman efforts, from a watery grave; and, furthermore, for the generous treatment and open-handed hospitality received during a stay of three weeks on board of your vessel. VON FREYBURG

DE WITT CLINTON.

SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS GOVERNOR BY HIS SON.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BUFFALO BY HON. GEORGE W. CLINTON—GOV. CLINTON VINDICATED FROM ASPERSIONS RECENTLY CAST UPON HIS MEMORY—THE GOVERNOR AS A STATESMAN, AS A MAN, AND AS A FATHER.

The following paper was read before the Historical Society of Buffalo, last Tuesday evening, by Hon. George W. Clinton, son of the famous Governor of that name. Mr. Clinton speaks with some feeling about certain sketches of his father's life, recently published, which he thinks were unjust and in some respects untruthful:

Within a few years the enmity to De Witt Clinton, which seemed to be extinguished on his grave in 1828, appears to have been revived in some small degree. Of course, his character, his conduct, and his career are open to discussion, and every inquirer has a right to his opinions of him, whatever they may be. Just and charitable men will scrutinize the evidence, and in the confident belief that the more severe and thorough the scrutiny the brighter will be his fame, I have until very lately taken no notice of any assault upon him.

Certainly two, perhaps three, articles derogatory to him have been inserted in *Harper's Magazine*. So slight was the impression they made upon me that I remember only the ridiculous statement of one of them—that the founder of the family in this country was "an impecunious Irishman"—a statement which, if true, would not, in the opinion of the judicious, be at all discreditable to him or to his two sons—George, the first Governor of the State, and James, the father of my father. The slur is worth noticing simply for the reason that full information was at hand, and that the author's not recurring to it convicts him of carelessness, if not a desire to wound.

This impecunious Irishman was a gentleman of some property, well educated, and a thorough Christian. He commanded a Provincial regiment in the old French war, and was present at the capture of Fort Frontenac. His sons were his executors, and his will, dated in 1771, contains this provision: "I order that my said executors procure a suitable stone to lay over my grave, whereon I would have the time of my death, my age, and coat of arms cut. I hope they will indulge me in this last act of my vanity." He was an offset of the Clintons of England, of whom the titular Earl of Lincoln was the head, and the coat of arms is, probably, that of the family; but the motto, *Cara patria carior libertas*, was, I presume, adopted by himself when he determined to emigrate.

I have not thought it worth while to look up these papers. They never moved me. The public is often heedless and not always just, and one who has seen so often as I have so many instances of misplaced veneration and unmerited applause, may estimate but lightly anything beyond the deserved affection of his neighbors and the approval of his own jealous conscience. My father did, in his lifetime, enjoy a wide-spread popularity and the affection of his family, and of every neighbor who knew him; he was not afraid to die, and his works yet speak of and for him.

This disposition to assail the dead Clinton culminated in Mr. John Bigelow's articles in *Harper's Magazine* for February and March, "Upon De Witt Clinton as a Politician." I felt compelled to notice those papers, and have given my reasons to the public. I have no desire to renew or to continue the controversy. But you must allow me to declare that not one line of my letter to Harper Brothers, or of my letter to Mr. Bigelow, or of my card to the public, was written in the heat of passion; and that there is not a single word in either of them the uttering of which I regret. Yes; there are expressions near the conclusion of my card which, perhaps, are "unparliamentary." They occur in this paragraph, "It is sad to remember that, though we reverently commit our dead to the bosom of the earth, and erect monuments of their goodness and of our grief, vermin will burrow into the hallowed earth and defile their ashes; but it is a still more sad reflection that, in the appetite for gossip, the public will tolerate the human reptiles who betray the most sacred confidences and malign the dead. The consolation is that, although we may love the treason, we despise the traitor; and that the impartial biographer or historian, when he arises, will thrust aside, contemptuously, the uncorroborated traitor." This paragraph was the offspring of sad contemptuousness and not of anger. I should as soon think of getting angry at Thersites as at Mr. Bigelow. I had left the public to determine whether he had betrayed confidence and maligned the dead. If guilty, the language does fitly apply to him; but, even then, I am not sure but that, as a matter of taste, I would qualify and mitigate it.

Mr. Bigelow's articles, especially the second and concluding one, reek with evidences of malice. I contented myself with pointing to some of them, and declined to weigh them. I declared that I could have no controversy with him, and gave my reasons. Nothing has occurred to shake that determination. I have given this affair no further attention. Supposing that I had simply done my duty, I slept, and still sleep, the sleep of the just. Not so some other people. An anonymous "Amicus" sent me what purports to be an editorial article of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, in which poor I am belabored, and my card, &c., called insane ravings. I am informed, too, that a sarcastic and still more savage article has appeared in the New-York *Tribune*. *Tantæne animis celestibus iræ!*

I am happy to say that I survive; and this, too, although I am credibly informed that Mr. Bigelow was an Ambassador to France, and was, and perhaps now is, an editor of the New-York *Evening Post*. In his career as Ambassador and editor I know nothing, and I care nothing for Mr. Bigelow. Ambassadors and editors are like Jeremiah's figs. I know Mr. John Bigelow solely as the author of the articles in *Harper's Magazine*, which I deem weak and infamous; and whether he be an editor or a Bohemian, an Ambassador or a President, can make no difference with me. I confess it is not unpleasant to hear of this editorial agitation. It seems to prove that my insane ravings were not *telum imbelle sine ictu*. I shall be more pleased if the assaults upon myself shall tend to direct public attention to the breach of trust, the dishonorable conduct, against which I protested.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis. Of these changes three instances occur to me. Were our time as the time was when "it reached Clinton's ears that Swartwout had accused him of opposing Burr upon personal and selfish grounds," and "Clinton responded, in his gentle and unimpassioned way, by proclaiming Swartwout a liar, a scoundrel, and a villain,"—were that time this, I should have been compelled, in order to preserve my position in society, to respond to Mr. Bigelow's articles in *Harper*—always assuming that Mr. Bigelow had the standing of a gentleman—by denouncing him as a liar and a villain. But we have fallen upon better times. In these better, or in any times, if my attention had been drawn to these articles by a confidential friend, I should, very likely, have written to him, "Mr. John Bigelow is a scoundrel and a fool," or something of that kind. In such a case, especially in the hurry of other occupations, one is apt to write curt, solid Saxon, and does not stop to demonstrate, nor to put his thoughts and feelings into parliamentary language, as he would if writing for the public.

If the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* be the paper of that name, which was once edited by William L. Stone, that courteous and accomplished gentleman, the readers thereof, upon examining the files for the year 1828, will, I surmise, find matter, editorial matter, of a quality quite variant from that of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this day.

An occurrence nearly parallel to the publication of De Witt Clinton's confidential letters happened in 1845. That earlier wrong was committed by William L. Mackenzie, the Canadian patriot. Driven from Canada, he held for a while some small post in the New-York Custom-house. Jesse Hoyt, a friend of the Van Burens, and a former Collector of the Port, on vacating the office had left behind him a mass of private letters, mainly political. Mackenzie obtained access to and took copies of them, and published some of them, with his own observations and comments, in two thick pamphlets, one in 1845 with the title of *The Lives and Opinions of Benjamin Franklin Butler and Jesse Hoyt;* the other in 1846, entitled *The Life and Times of Martin Van Buren.* The difference of the cases is simply this: Mackenzie was not intrusted with these letters. Bigelow was intrusted with De Witt Clinton's letters by a lady, who, I am very sure, if she had been forewarned, would have forbidden their being put to the use which Bigelow made of them.

I may note, in passing, that the pamphlet of 1846 contains a letter from Benjamin F. Butler to Hoyt, dated Sandyhill, July 14, 1819, in which Butler, (who I believe really was a pious and honorable gentleman,) says: "Clinton is raving mad, besides being a fool." The discovery of this *morceau* by me was purely accidental. I was sorry to find it. If genuine—and I don't remember that its genuineness was ever denied—it shows that Butler was as bad as the editor of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, and almost as bad as Clinton.

Such publications were offensive to me; but I, doubtingly, preserved them as a portion of the history of the times. I doubt whether I ever read them; and I cannot state whether they are a dunghill or a mine, whether they furnished matter for the historian or food for malice and for gossip. But I do remember that there was some legal effort to prevent the publication, and some discussion of the right to make, and the propriety of making, the publication. My recollection is that the newspapers generally denounced the publication as dishonorable; I am sure that honorable men regarded it as flagitious. Perhaps some of the editors who approve Mr. John Bigelow's act will find that they, or their predecessors, thought differently in 1845 and 1846.

By the code of honor, as I understand it, private and confidential letters belong to the writer and his descendants, and can at any time be reclaimed upon surrender of the other party's letters, if they have been preserved. This right is also subject to the limitation that the letter claimed be not important to the other party as a voucher, a means of vindicating his character or explaining his acts. In Mackenzie's case my impression is that it was decided that, in equity, the letters could not be reclaimed unless it were shown that they had a literary or commercial value, but I have not looked up the law upon these questions. The Harper Brothers apparently conceded, by the use they put them to, that my father's letters to Mr. Post had a commercial value. I am inclined to think that I could have asserted my equitable title to them. They are now in proper custody, and I have no wish to reclaim them.

Some friend pointed out to me, in the Buffalo *Express* of March 19, an article "from an unpublished autobiography," headed "DeWitt Clinton," and giving the writer's account of my father's visit to Ohio, in 1825, to participate in the commencement of the Ohio Canal. Its perusal gave me pleasure, although it was evidently written in a partisan spirit, and by a friend of Clay rather than of my father. It contains at least one chronological error; but it reminds me of some pleasant facts which I had forgotten. The conclusion to which the writer seems to have come joyously, that "poor Clinton," as a popular orator, whether upon the stump or at the dinner-table, "was nowhere," in comparison with Clay, Tom Corwin, and Gen. Harrison, is a true one. Indeed, my father, so far as I know, never was fluent save in conversation and with the pen. When he did speak, however, his words were pregnant with meaning and with sense. His triumphs, such as they were, were won in the Council and in the Senate House, and not upon the stump. His style was condensed and argumentative, and he sought to convince and to instruct, rather than to amuse. He addressed the reason and not the passions; and his figures, when he used figures, were appropriate and noble. He had the art of expressing much in little. I recall two toasts of his—examples of this faculty. One was, "The Golden Days of Commercial Prosperity;" the other, "The Sublime Union of Heroic Valor and National Gratitude."

I have laid my hand upon a duodecimo edition, in two volumes, of Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws* stamped with the seal of Columbia College, and each volume bearing within this inscription: *Ingenuo magnæque spei adolescenti De Witt Clinton, propter insignes in artibus progressus in classe quarta, præmium hoc dederunt, Præses, Professoresque Collegii Columbiani, examinatione habita initio mensis Octobris, annoque Domini 1785. Quod testor.*—GUL. COCHRAN, Sec.

It reminds me that DeWitt Clinton was, from his earliest youth, a student. His true enjoyments were his family, his books, the free fields of nature. If I can rely upon what I have been told by men and women who moved with him in society, he was, in his youth, regarded as the handsomest man in the City of New-York; and yet I doubt whether he ever lived or moved in society with perfect ease. Any one who looks into his early history must, I think, see that circumstances made a political career inevitable for him. He had talents, his uncle needed him, great questions were pending, great passions raging, and, if he had wished to, he could not have refrained from the battle nor declined a leadership. But he so dearly loved nature, was so captivated by science, and so wedded to the pursuit of knowledge that, at least so it seems to me, he would never have embarked on the stormy sea of politics if honor and duty had not imperatively commanded it. Having embarked, there was no retreat. Fidelity to friends, the great projects for State and national advancement, on whose fate he had staked his all, and the need of public consideration and of power to give effect to his efforts for the recognition of religion, and the advancement of education, of the arts, of science, and of morals, forbade retreat. If he had followed the bent of his genius and, I believe, of his inclinations, he would have won honor for himself and for our country in the quiet fields of literature and science. Such a career would have been happier for him. Whether it would have been better for his State and country, others may judge.

As a politician, if he can be placed in that category at all, he was a failure. He was in politics and recognized as a leader. His doctrines, objects, and public policy were open. Strategy is recognized in politics, as well as in war. The true, thorough politician recognizes a perfect similitude, disciplines his men into mere machines, and does not hesitate to use spies and to reward traitors, to employ unusual weapons ambushes, and surprises, and to crush by superior force. The victory depends upon numbers, and the politician cannot be particular about the quality, the intelligence, or the motives of his adherents, and—like the Government, who hired the Warm Spring Indians to fight the Modocs—he must discard chivalric notions. There is no longer—not even in the prize ring—such a thing as a fair stand-up fight. If *suppressio veri* be equivalent to *expressio falsi*, I fear me that no party newspaper was ever altogether fair and truthful. My father did counsel his friends; but his interferences were general and advisory, and he was too impetuous, honorable, and chivalric to lead a party. His friends regarded him as too proud, and I called him impracticable. He refused, in the City of New-York, to recognize an editor whom he despised, though the editor sought recognition and his friends desired it. Had he been a politician, he would have borne his friends up to triumph with himself; but, time and again, they were rejected by the people and he, almost alone, approved.

Of my father's literary tastes I can speak with some confidence. He had collected what in his time was considered a large library for a private gentleman. He seemed capable of finding some use in almost any book. He preferred the solid, but he enjoyed wit and humor. Butler's *Hudibras* pleased him, but *Rabelais* did not. He thought the humor in *Bracebridge Hall* too thin, but enjoyed the *Sketch Book*, and thought that *Salmagundi* held forth a promise of much better things. He read with avidity the Waverly Novels, and had found pleasure in Fielding and in Smollett. He often reverted to Horace and Virgil. I have heard him quote Milton, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Johnson, and the older dramatists. The following passage from Congreve's "Mourning Bride," spoken by *Almeria* to *Leonora*, her only companion, in the aisle of a great temple, seemed grand to him:

> No, all is hushed and still as death. 'Tis dreadful!
> How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
> Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
> To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof,
> By its own weight made steadfast and immovable,
> Looking tranquillity! It strikes an awe
> And terror on my aching sight: The tombs
> And monumental caves of death look cold,
> And shoot a chilliness to my trembling heart.
> Give me thy hand, and let me hear thy voice—
> Nay, quickly speak to me, and let me hear
> Thy voice: My own affrights me with its echoes.

He was well read in theology. I believe that he especially admired Butler and Hooker. But he felt that mere reason was incapable of solving the vast problems which Milton's fallen angels pondered vainly, and that a virtuous life was a sure road to the favor of God and of our Lord. His remarks before religious societies, his advocacy of the Bible, his insistence upon religion as the basis of all good, and his introduction of Thanksgiving into the State, to say nothing of his deportment in private, show that he was a Christian.

And now, my friends, I have come to the portion of this paper the preparation for which was very painful to me. It compelled me to recall my own youth, renewed suffering from many deaths, and brought before me the faces and memories of some whose affection, I fear, I did not sufficiently acknowledge and requite. The sad retrospect heaped upon my old age the sins, the sufferings, and the shortcomings of my childhood and maturity. Were I to choose a motto for it, it would be this, from Scott:

> When the young weep
> Their tears are lukewarm brine: From our old eyes
> Sorrow falls down like hail-drops of the north,
> Chilling the furrows of our withered cheeks,
> Cold as our hopes and hardened as our feeling.
> Theirs, as they fall, sink sightless—ours recoil,
> Heap the fair plain, and blacken all before us.

To perform this portion of my task, to show my father to you as he was in his domestic relations, I must, perforce, say something of myself; and to do so is not pleasant to me.

Strive as we will, we cannot make a lasting idol of human greatness. The great image of Nebuchadnezzar's vision, though its head was of fine gold, its breast and arms of silver, its belly and thighs of brass, and its legs of iron—though its brightness was excellent and its form terrible—yet its components were various in value and in lustre, and partly base; and so, in its entirety, it was weak and incoherent, and when the stone that was cut out without hands smote it, it was broken into pieces. True emblem of human greatness! It may seem lustrous and strong, but it is tempered and debased by clay. And when we search human history or our own experience for human greatness or perfection, we find no image fit for worship, but walk mournfully among fragments, busts, and limbs and torsoes.

If, instead of worship, we would find an object for love, we must find it in humanity. We cannot love the stoic. I say it reverently, we fear, we revere, we obey God, but we cannot love Him except as He is developed and disclosed to us in the man Jesus. It is the humanity of our Lord that attracts us to Him, and emboldens us to love Him, while we throw ourselves at His feet and worship.

Descending, infinitely, to my dear father, I am free to say that I would rather you should love him than regard him with cold admiration or gratitude. He was well worthy of your love. But, alas! the living man is gone, and who can paint manner and give life and soul to the marble likeness? I can recall the man, hear his loving tones, and feel the warm heart on which my throbbing head has rested, and the tender clasp of his supporting arms. But the best account I can give you must lack the life. Like Byron's Greece, it can, at the most, seem only "coldly sweet" and "deadly fair." Then, again, the virtues and the goodness I depict are very humble and common, and shrink from the public gaze. Then, again, they may not interest you. We must be more occupied with the present than with the past—more interested in those who are giving form and pressure to our time than in those who impressed themselves upon the by gone time. But DeWitt Clinton has been, I think falsely, depicted as unamiable, as the slave of personal ambition, and an unscrupulous politician. These attributes cannot consist with private virtue, however commonplace and humble, and though I shrink from the task I will proceed.

In 1795 my father married Maria Franklin, the eldest daughter of a New-York merchant and member of the Society of Friends. By her he had ten children, of whom I was the seventh. Of three of them, Franklin, Walter, and Julia Anne, I have no recollection whatever. They all died, I believe, before my birth. Dr. Hosack, in his memoir of my father, has recorded the fact that, some months after the death of Walter, my father, on suddenly seeing in the street a lad whose form and dress strongly resembled Walter's, was deceived for an instant and rushed after him, exclaiming, "Walter! Walter!" The remaining seven came into the world in this order: Charles A., James H., De Witt, myself, Mary, Franklin, Julia. Of these, only James died before my father. He was in the Navy, and attained, I believe, the rank of Lieutenant. All the others have left me, and I am alone. No one save myself and my sons inherit the name of Clinton from my father.

As a husband, my father was affectionate and true. No imputation was ever, to my knowledge, cast upon his marital fidelity. I know that he despised what are called the triumphs of gallantry, and looked upon the sensualist with contempt. In his intercourse with women he was respectful, and he was admired and appreciated by them.

My recollections of my mother are somewhat indistinct. I have heard it said that she was a gay Quaker, and she certainly was not a strict one. She always accompanied my father to the Presbyterian Church, and, with her sister and half-sisters, must have been regarded by the Friends as women of the world. I remember that she was very kindly, and that she was very fond of music, and played and sang, and drew and painted for us, on egg-shells, landscapes and figures of men and animals, and employed all kind, motherly arts to amuse and instruct her children. I can see her, but not plainly, in the garden at Newtown, overseeing the gardener putting the red berries of jack-in-the-pulpit into the ground, and enjoying herself among the roses. I remember, too, that I fell over the balusters once when we lived at No. 11 Cherry street, and cried out as I struck, "Mother, I am not hurt," and then found myself in the parlor in her arms. Then, too, when I had been frightened almost to death by what I took for an apparition, how patiently she sat, while I knelt before her with my head in her lap, to shut out a recurrence of the vision; and how I wondered that my brothers could play while I was suffering. In my nursery days my nerves were shattered by the stories of a foolish nurse, about ghosts and witches, and I became a coward, afraid of shadows and of the dark. I seemed to have no stamina, and life was kept in me by doses of steel and bark. Indeed, I doubt whether I would have survived college life had I not taken iron almost habitually, in the form of carbonate and phosphate. I must have been a cross, ill-tempered weakling. But the love of my parents enveloped me, more constantly and fondly perhaps because of my infirmities. Well do I remember that once I was put to bed alone in a dark room, back of my parents' chamber. I awoke and cried, and my father came and took me to their bed, and soothed me and put my cheek to his warm bosom, and kept me in his arms the live-long night.

Of our habitations in the City of New-York, I remember three. At one time I am sure that we lived on Richmond Hill, and that my father shot a wild pigeon. It was there, I think, that I, a toddling child, saw my grandfather Clinton. We occupied for some years No. 11 Cherry street, now in part covered by Harper & Brothers' buildings. Then we moved to the Roosevelt house, in Pearl street; and there were two lamps before the door, indicating it as the dwelling of the Mayor. There I have stood by Decatur's knee while he was conversing with my father; and there I have seen many of the good men of the City clustering around him. Our Summering place was on the Newtown Creek, on Long Island, about five miles from Brooklyn. My father would drive to Brooklyn in the morning in his gig, leave it at Landon's tavern, and cross to New-York, and transact his business, and return in the afternoon. I wish I could describe our paradise to you—the old-fashioned, two-storied wooden house, with piazzas to both stories on three sides; its more lowly addition on the fourth side; its ancient locust trees, populous with katy-dids; its majestic sycamore, serving as a landmark for miles around; the adjacent creek, with its selvage of coarse sedges, running through the salt meadows—a thread of fresh water when the tide was out, and at high tide full to the brim and navigable for small sloops and schooners; its garden; its fields; its woods! But we have no time for this. I can only say that here my father was happy—that he shot a little, walked a great deal, fished occasionally, and, whatever he did, loved to have his children with him, and, so far as possible, made them the companions of all his pleasures. He never was so happy as when he was playing with or telling them stories. Wherever he went, if I may believe what others told me, the children flocked to him. He took me everywhere. In those days a single elephant was a show. How often did he lead me by the hand to the City Hall, and keep me by him in the Mayor's office, and trim my nails, and smooth my hair, and chat with me when he could. A door-keeper or messenger once took me into the basement and showed me the vaulted rooms and passages, and bought and gave me sixpence worth of cake or candy, and when my father found it out he gave me sixpence and bade me return it to the man, with thanks. Once, as we came out of the park into Chambers street, he pointed out to me an old, down-looking, shrivelled, ghastly man, and without a word of comment, but with a look of pity, said, "That is Aaron Burr." But I must not detain you by too much detail.

When we removed to Albany I was about nine years old. We lived for some years in the old Schuyler House, on South Pearl street, and thence removed to the Banyar House, on the corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets. There we lived many years, and to that house my father brought his second wife. She was a noble, high spirited, and most excellent woman. She bore him no child. Her mother, one of the kindest old ladies in the world, lived many years there with us. To amuse her, my father would occasionally join her in a game of cards, for which he had no liking.

In 1821 I entered Hamilton College, and I graduated in 1825. For about two years I pursued the study of medicine, and I attended one or two courses of lectures at Fairfield College in Herkimer County. After my graduation my father—I have no doubt more for my improvement than on his own account—kept me about him. I acted as his private secretary in the absence of my brother Charles. I kept up his scrap-books, copied letters, and one or two of his messages, and early in this period or before it, arranged his library, following in the main Jefferson's catalogue of the library of Congress. He seemed to be as frank with me as though I were a man in speaking of men and measures. On the day that he died, or shortly before it, he told me that I was his favorite son. But I must hurry to a close. His wife adored him, his family loved him, every member of his household respected him. His family was necessarily expensive. He often had experience of the *res augusta domi;* but, so far as I know, he never lost his equanimity. Obliged to, and liking to make excursions, he made many; but, when he could help it, never made one unaccompanied by his wife or some one of his children. I have delightful recollections of many. Amid all his troubles and vexations he seems to have made it a point to correspond with his children, and to promote their corresponding with each other.

I preserved my father's letters to myself and had them bound. My brother Franklin did the same, and I now hold them. My father filed and preserved all his children's letters, and after his death my letters were returned to me. My brother James died abroad in 1824, and I have a very few of my father's letters to him. I propose reading to you a few of these family letters, or extracts from them, taken almost at haphazard, assuring you that they are mere intimations of the great love with which he brooded over his children.

The following are letters and extracts of letters to my brother James:

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1818.

MY DEAR SON: By this conveyance you will receive letters from your brothers, and I have requested Mrs. Pintard to send you out shirts, which, I hope, she will do, as I have furnished her with funds, and she is a great friend of yours.

I am happy to hear that everybody speaks well of you. I am very anxious to see you, and be assured that if you behave well, of which I have no doubt, you will also stand high in my affections.

I have also requested Mr. Pintard to send you out some books on my account.

I am yours, most affectionately,

DE WITT CLINTON.

ALBANY, July 12, 1819.

MY DEAR JAMES: As I intend to set out to-day on my Western tour, and shall probably not have an opportunity of writing to you before your departure on a cruise, I now bid you an additional affectionate farewell, hoping to see you in good time and in good health.

* * * * * * * *

Your high sense of honor, your regard for the character of your family, and your respect for yourself, will, I am persuaded, always recommend you to the favorable opinion of your affectionate father,

DE WITT CLINTON.

Midshipman CLINTON.

Mrs. C., your brothers and sisters desire their best love.

ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1819.

MY DEAR JAMES: We have just returned from the westward, after an unexpectedly long absence. * * * Your destination in the Navy will, I have no doubt, be honorable to you. Your course of conduct is plain. Without industry man can do nothing, and without virtue the fruits of industry are useless.

ALBANY, May 1, 1820.

MY DEAR JAMES: I am rejoiced to hear of your safe return, having experienced many an anxious feeling about you. Health is peculiarly critical in tropical climates, and you ought to be careful about exposure.

I perceive that the Constellation will go to sea again soon. I therefore despair of seeing you for some time. I shall always be rejoiced to see you on a visit, but I deprecate the idea of your being stationed at New-York. It will lead you from your professional pursuits into dissipation. Activity is the companion of virtue and the parent of honor. I hope that you have kept a journal of your voyage. * * * The little cherub Julia sends a thousand loves to her brother Jemmy.

ALBANY, June 7, 1820.

MY DEAR SON: I should have written to you before, but I have been absent on a long tour on the great canal. I have had a letter from Commodore Morris, in which he speaks favorably of you. * * * Never disgrace yourself by entering into controversy unnecessarily. Be polite and courteous to all and study night and day, and you will be an honor to your family and useful to your country. * * * I often think of you with deep anxiety for your welfare, and my prayers are addressed to heaven for protection against the dangers to which you are exposed.

The following extracts are from letters to my brother Franklin, as loving and noble a boy as ever lived:

NEW-YORK, 9th May, 1824.

DEAR FRANKLIN: The unfortunate death of poor Puss reminds me of Gray's elegy on a cat drowned in a tub of gold fishes:

> "Eight times emerging from the flood
> She mewed to every watery god,
> Some speedy aid to send.
> No dolphin came, no Nereid show'd,
> No cruel Tom nor Susan heard;
> A favorite has no friend!"

But alas! our Grimalkin had a more ignoble death—in a vulgar cistern, where there was nothing to allure! I take it for granted it must have been a young cat—a kitten, inexperienced in the ways of the world. I hope that you will keep the cistern close in future.

O! how I long to see your garden, and particularly to see you.

NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1824.

MY DEAR FRANKLIN: I received your letter and am much pleased with it. The style is good, and the penmanship also. I am glad to hear that you stick to the garden, and I expect to see the radishes, potatoes, and corn as thick as bayberries.

The streets must be kept clean. I hope that James will make the broom go. Have you received *Hadji Baba?* It is a fine book—well worth reading. I have written to-day to DeWitt. Remember our jaunt to Utica when I return. I was as sorry as you were to leave you. You are a good boy, and I love you very much.

NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1824.

MY DEAR FRANKLIN: We had a fine time down—boat considerably crowded and with a number of way passengers. We had 27 soldiers on board, with their knapsacks and drums. I wish that you had come with us, but we will make it up in a voyage by the canal packets, which beat the steam-boat all hollow.

New-York stands exactly where it did last year, but it is growing larger. The birds here sing most merrily, and the trees are in blossom, and the earth is clothed in green; and I hope the boys are as good here as you will be at Albany.

I want you to attend to two things—to keep the garden in order, and to keep out of the streets.

ALBANY, 7th September, 1826.

MY DEAR FRANKLIN,—I received a letter from you, complaining of some hasty expressions from Mr. ——, which I was very sorry to receive. Surrounded, as he is, by a number of boys—some undoubtedly wild—oppressed with the cares of a large family, and enjoying not very good health, I do not wonder that he sometimes loses his patience and temper, and uses expressions of an irritating character. To all this I say that, if you behave well, they cannot injure, and if you do not, that your conduct, and not his denunciation, will alone affect your character. I believe that he is a good man, and I am sure that he is your friend; and I hope that you will not tease me in future with childish complaints.

The following is an extract from a letter of my father to myself, at Fairfield, dated Albany, the 8th of November, 1827:

"The Jackson ticket has succeeded, by a tremendous majority, in this city, and it will, I have no doubt, triumph everywhere. I am sorry that our worthy friend, Dr. W., has got on the wrong side of the line, but we must have charity, and cherish good feelings, and stick to our friends."

It is represented that my father cherished ambition for the Presidency to the very end of his career. I do not believe it. And yet, it must be conceded that there can be no positive and decisive proof either way. I have no such proof to offer in favor of my firm conviction that he was sensible for years before his death, of the existence of the disease which killed him, and knew that it was fatal. If he did know it, he knew also that its progress was slow; and his sanguine temperament might give him gleams of hope. So much depended upon his life that he could do nothing but talk and write cheerfully, and work on. And when the end approached, and he was distinctly warned that he could not live, and that he might die at any moment he said, firmly but not proudly, "Doctor, I am not afraid to die," and went on discharging his duty, and died at work.

In 1818, when we lived in the Schuyler house, he was carrying my sister Julia down stairs in his arms, when, his foot catching in a hole in the carpet, he fell and broke the cap of his knee. From that time he was incapacited for the exercise in which he delighted. He could indeed walk, but not with his former ease, and his life became more sedentary. His health failed, and, as well as I can remember, about 1823 or 1824, and perhaps earlier, he began taking medicines for dyspepsia. He had tried exercise on horseback without effect, and had given it up. He delivered his address before the Alumni of Columbia College, in May, 1827, and I was present. I was struck with the difficulty of the delivery. His breast heaved, he panted, and I was struck with a horrid, but unacknowledged, fear Now I know that the hand of death was upon his heart, and it seems wonderful to me that none of the knot of friends who stood by him inferred the truth.

Some time in 1827—perhaps in 1826—I cannot fix the time, but it was months before his death, he was at some party or other gathering where Van Buren was present. On his return he told his wife that Van Buren came and sat by and conversed with him, and, he added, "He thinks me worth courting now." It seemed to me, and I could not account for it then, that there was something mournful in the tone of his voice—there was no exultation and no contempt.

A few days before his death I walked with him to the Capitol, and his anhelations in ascending State street were frightful; they could have been heard, it seems to me, across the way.

On the morning of the 11th of February he advised me to visit the Van Rensselaer Institute, and gave me money, and I went. It was near Mount Ida, in Troy, at the north end of the village. I worked and conversed with my friends through that awful day. I could not sleep. In the silent night I heard the pattering of hoofs and the roll of swift wheels coming up the street, and a strange fear struck me. The carriage stopped at the gate, and the dread truth flashed upon me. I did not need to be told it, I knew that he was dead.

> "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
> Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
> Can touch him further."

For his fame I have no fears. But I prize, infinitely beyond the endurance of any reputation for patriotic and public service, his character as a man—that by which the good God judges us; that upon our estimate of which depends our heart's respect and love.

That character was sullied by no meanness—by no mean self-seeking. His works show that he could be just and charitable to his enemies. He scorned the opportunities for gain that office gave him. Long before his death, if I judge rightly, he laid aside ambition. His great heart impelled him to labor on, though death he knew was imminent; and he was rewarded by a euthanasia—he died at work. And by that death—whatever may be the public judgment of his merits as a statesman—the world lost one of its purest, strongest, most loving, and most generous men.

A GERMAN ACTOR'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on March 20: A few weeks ago the papers were full of articles about the semi-centennial anniversary of the dramatic birth of Theodore Döhring. As a matter of news I mentioned it at the time, and gave many particulars which need not be repeated; but two performances in which I have seen the old veteran were curiously suggestive of the spirit, or at least of the present condition, of the drama in Germany. The production of "Faust" with the Radziwill music at the Opera-house, the Schauspielhaus being too small, was an event of some interest in cultivated circles. In this form it is given about once a year, as a theatrical luxury. The poem is dramatized somewhat differently from the form in Gounod's opera, and in some respects perhaps not so well; the overture and the choruses, by the late Prince Radziwill, are generally admired; but the great feature is the *Mephistopheles* of Döhring. The other parts were decidedly mediocre, but the *Mephistopheles* of this old man of seventy-two years was one of the most striking personations that I have ever seen on the stage. If he had done nothing but raise the character in dignity—an effect which is not needed to improve but to interpret Goethe—he would have been a public benefactor. A hasty reading of the first part of "Faust" is, perhaps, likely to give one an unworthy notion of the character. The two painful events which stand out so prominent—the fall of *Faust* and the ruin of poor *Gretchen*—give one such an abhorrent idea of the moral imperfections of the tempter that the very excess of aversion carries one along to a theory of intellectual imperfection. That this was not Goethe's conception will be clear to any one who reads the second part, by the light of which the first part ought to be interpreted. Instead of being a low, vulgar conspirator and seducer, *Mephistopheles* is a person of pride and dignity; and if he is a devil, he is one who triumphs by superiority of intellectual force, and not by a paltry skill in deception. This is the view of the part which Döhring brings out. His *Mephistopheles* is like the Satan of Milton, except that he is not gloomy and morose, but clothed in the temperament which alone suits the circumstances. His *Satan* is not a disinherited son, just expelled from the paternal mansion, and therefore rebellious, angry, and revengeful, but a fallen angel who has become reconciled to his new position, and is disposed to make the most of it without at all forgetting his original innate dignity. The German *Teufel* is in this respect like the German Geheimrath, that even in a wine cellar, where there are song and intoxication, he keeps his native and professional majesty ever in hand. Such was Döhring as the *Devil* of "Faust." A few days ago I saw him as *Just*, the faithful servant of *Major Von Tellheim*, in "Minna von Barnhelm." This favorite comedy of Lessing was long regarded as the only, and is perhaps to-day regarded as the first of German comedies. It does not commonly go well with literary or philosophical reformers who attempt to illustrate their own theories. Bacon's experiments in natural science are ridiculed by people who reverence the *Novum Organum*, and Bulwer succeeded but indifferently in the application of the Horatian rules to epic poetry. Nobody knew this better than Lessing himself. He said that he was no poet, and that he wrote "Nathan der Weise" and his comedies for the purpose of exemplifying rather than of realizing his doctrines. Nevertheless "Minna von Barnhelm" is a stage favorite, and this revival is always a welcome dramatic event in Berlin. The part of *Just* is a secondary one. After helping to get the play started on its course, and after sketching a degree of fidelity which in Berlin servants is now unhappily very rare, *Just* disappears, or only reappears in silent parts. Even in such parts he is indescribably felicitous. Döhring can express more dramatic feeling by folding his arms and leaning against the table than most of his colleagues by an endless volubility.

Döhring is, then, a wondrously versatile artist. Besides the two rôles, which are dramatically as wide apart as the poles, his répertoire embraces an infinite variety of parts—tragic, comic, melodramatic, spectacular—parts which in other capitals would be divided among half a dozen men. The elasticity of Döhring's genius conquers all theoretical obstacles. Everybody knows that the Berlin Opera and Theatre are known for their excellent permanent companies, and the absence of notable stars. At the Schauspielhaus this becomes an excellent array of actors and actresses, but no remarkable tragic or comic talent, as the two are commonly distinguished. This is peculiar to Berlin, or even to Germany. A specialty like Sothern's *Dundreary* in London, or Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle* in America, or like Mlle. Favart's parts from the classical tragedy, or even like the *Othello* of the Italian Rossi, are here almost unknown. The result is that our theatres have a fair order of average merit without producing any great actors or any remarkable representations. Perhaps even Döhring himself is a victim of this system. Great as he is in all his parts, his genius is decidedly comic; and if he had fewer parts he might not be at first so useful a man to the Court Theatre, but he would educate himself, or would have educated himself, to the rank of one of the very greatest actors of the age.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

Somebody victimized the National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, Wednesday noon. Two strangers came into the bank with several stockholders who desired to collect dividends, and entered the Directors' room, where the President was engaged in signing bills. The strangers waited a few moments, while several dividends were being receipted for, and then one of them passed to the further end of the room, where there were two piles of uncut bills (100 sheets in all.) Unobserved, he took from these piles fifty-four sheets of tens and twenties, amounting to $2,700, signed by the President but not yet signed by the Cashier. The bills were numbered in the upper right-hand corner from 22,900 to 22,953, and on the lower left-hand corner from 11,919 to 11,972, each inclusive. The robbery was discovered within three minutes after its commission, but the strangers were out of sight. Inasmuch as the bills are worthless to anybody without the signature of the Cashier, it is thought the bank will not suffer, but it may be well to look out for those bills in circulation.

THE FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—PICTURES ON VIEW—A FEW NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL WORKS.

The 500 pictures now on view at the Academy of Design form a very interesting collection, and one which, we have no doubt, will attract a large share of public patronage; but those who take an interest in the progress of American art will, we think, scarcely be satisfied by this, the Academy's semi-centennial exhibition. In other countries it is always understood that an artist sends his best picture to the annual exhibitions, and consequently the public look to them for evidence of the progress of art generally and of individual artists in particular. Last year's exhibition at the Academy was, in this respect, very gratifying. Each man, with a few exceptions, appeared to have done all that he was capable of, and a fair record was made of the progress of American art. This year it is not so. We can call to mind only two or three pictures, Mr. McEntee's and Mr. Irving's among them, in which the exhibitors appear at their best. The others are nearly all such works as we are accustomed to see turned out from the studios month by month, and not such as give any indication that we are progressing in the culture of our æsthetic tastes. It is gratifying, however, to notice the good work being done by our artists studying abroad—F. A. Bridgman, E. M. Ward, David Neal, George Inness, and others. Mr. Bridgman's picture, "The American Circus in France," has been on public exhibition before, but thousands, we are sure, will be glad to have an opportunity of inspecting it here. It represents the interior of a canvas tent, in which an exhibition of horsemanship is being given. The daring equestrian bestrides two steeds and holds his female companion aloft by the waist belt. The accessories are painted with almost photographic fidelity, from the grinning man in motley to the grave and gentlemanly ring-master, and the group of performers, seen half in shadow, waiting a call. The composition is excellent. Each figure occupies its proper place, and each contributes to heighten the general effect. The color is a little cold, as is apt to be the case with Mr. Bridgman's pictures, but the work is evidently the result of unusual care and a close study of the scene represented. The two horses, a mouse-color and a white, are no fiery, untamed steeds, but regular circus hacks, whose motions are timed to the music of the band, and whose eyes regard the ring-master's whip in a very suspicious manner. The attitudes and expressions of the two principal figures and the clown are excellent. Taking it altogether this is decidedly one of the most notable pictures in the collection.

Mr. Edgar M. Ward exhibits three works—Nos. 31, 215, and 446. No. 215 is entitled "At the Village Brook," and represents some good-looking young peasant women of Brittany engaged in the very prosaic occupation of washing. The figures are well drawn, the faces and arms finely modeled, and the flesh-tints pure. There is no uncertain work here; each form stands boldly out, with a clearly-defined outline, yet without being at all hard. The two other works by this artist are inferior to this in every respect. Mr. David Neal, whose fine architectural pictures most of our readers will remember having been exhibited in the Academy some years ago, has a fine study of a female head. It is a little cold in color, but there is much feeling in the pure and noble face.

Of the works of our resident artists, that by Mr. J. Beaufain Irving will probably attract the most attention. It is entitled "Cardinal Wolsey and his Friends," (No. 272,) and represents the prelate at the dinner-table, surrounded by soldiers and courtiers. The court fool has just entered and is amusing the company by a song, to which he is accompanying himself on a gittern. A grave gentleman, with a fine intellectual face, who does not appear to relish the proceedings altogether, is whispering in the Cardinal's ear. The others have, with a few exceptions, given themselves up to the enjoyment of the hour. The figures are well grouped, the attitudes unconstrained, and the expressions well brought out. The finish is exquisite; the color somewhat cold. This, we believe, is the most ambitious work Mr. Irving has yet attempted, and his success has been commensurate with the boldness of his essay. It would be difficult, we think, to point out in what particular, at least so far as execution is concerned, Mr. Irving's work is surpassed by that of the best foreign artists. Mr. Eastman Johnson is much more adequately represented this year than he was in the last Spring exhibition. His three pictures, (Nos. 205, 174, and 268,) are all good. The first is entitled "Milton Dictating to his Daughters." The blind poet is seated in a high-backed chair, and one daughter is writing at the table, while the other leans over the back of her chair, with her eyes fixed on her father. There is nothing very novel in the composition. The subject has frequently been treated by English artists, and Mr. Johnson's work bears a striking resemblance to the well-known engraving. The face of the poet and the girl are both good. In "The Peddler" and "The Toilet," subjects more suited to Mr. Johnson's style and genius, he is seen at his best. The face of the peddler is particularly good, with its combination of simplicity and shrewdness, and in "The Toilet" there is much graceful drawing combined with good color. "Gathering Autumn Leaves," (No. 344,) by J. G. Brown is equal to anything Mr. Brown has yet done. The three pretty, gentle maidens are intent on their work, and are not posing for their portraits. The flesh tints are pure, and the color generally good. The same commendation cannot be bestowed on the same artist's "Yes or No," (No. 261,) in which a fashionably got up youth, with a weak face, and whose boots appear to be too tight for him, is proposing to a fashionable young woman, who seems to consider the matter as rather a good joke. From Mr. Wyatt Eaton, there is a tender woman's face, (No. 203,) reflected in a mirror, nicely painted and thoroughly expressive of the title the artist has given to his work—"The Reverie." There are also two works from J. T. Peele, (Nos. 191 and 285,) the last of which, "Washing for Dolly," is much the best, and is deserving of notice. J. H. Beard, who has no superior in the representation of the peculiar subjects he chooses, sends "The Mutual Friend," (No. 252). A pretty spaniel and an aristocratic-looking terrier have quarreled over their dinner, and the mutual friend has stepped in and has disposed of the contention and the subject of it at the same time. In expression, color, and texture this leaves little to be found fault with. E. Wood Perry, Jr., has five small works on view: "A Good Egg," "The Old Story," and "Heart's Ease," are the best. In all the story is well told. Mr. H. Peters Gray, is very fairly represented. In his most ambitious work, however, "The Birth of our Flag," which occupies one of the places of honor in the South Room, he has been only moderately successful. It is intended as an illustration of Drake's poem—

> "When Freedom from her mountain heights," &c.

In "The Flowers of Fiesole," a charmingly tender female face, Mr. Gray is seen at his best. His "Jessica," in the North Room, is a showy and rather meretricious work. From J. O. Eaton (deceased) there are three works, the best perhaps being "The Sibyl." Mr. William Morgan is an artist from whom we had expected much, but he has disappointed us. Both "The Legend" and "The Dreamer" are poor. The features are badly molded, the drawing is incorrect, and the expression weak, the result, one should say, of hasty work rather than inability or ignorance. Mr. Jervis McEntee, to whose fine landscape we shall refer hereafter, has tried his hand at figure-painting in an illustration of Rogers' poem of "Ginevra," in which, as in "The Misletoe Bough," a lady conceals herself from her lover in an old chest, and there finds her grave. It is certainly not a successful work. Mr. William Magrath has two good pictures, "The Colleen of the Hill" and "Kathleen Mavourneen," (Nos. 279 and 283.) Both the Colleen and Kathleen are substantially-built maidens, with good honest Irish faces, just such women as may be seen anywhere in Ireland to-day, or in New-York for that matter. Both are strong works, and show the effect of Mr. Magrath's recent studies in his native country. Mr. R. M. Staigg's "Italian Chesnut Gatherer," (No. 341,) is very charming in color and expression, a study from nature, and an eminently successful one. Mr. S. J. Guy has no large work in the exhibition this year. His two pictures, however, "The Orange Girl," (No. 331,) and "Studying the Gamut," (No. 416,) are very charming. The last represents a small boy practicing on the violin, who is evidently meeting with some of the difficulties that learners are apt to encounter. The boy's face is seen in half shadow, and there is a world of feeling in it. It is one of the most successful of Mr. Guy's smaller compositions. From Miss Ella L. Beeson, of Pittsburg, there is an "Ophelia," which has merit in it, in spite of its disagreeable color. E. L. Henry's "Taking a Night cap," (No. 450,) represents the interior of a bedchamber, with an old lady preparing some creature comfort at the stove, her pet dog watching the operation with great solicitude. The painting is executed with that careful and minute attention to detail that distinguishes Mr. Henry's work. Mrs. H. P. Gray has a good head of an "Italian Match Boy," (No. 427,) and Mr. T. W. Wood two works, "The Weekly Paper" being quite up to the standard of this artist's best studies. "Interior of a House in Brittany, (No. 211,) by J. Alden Weir, is deserving of notice. The wrinkled face of the old lady is well and solidly painted.

To the landscapes, portraits, and some other works not referred to above, we hope to call attention in our next article.

MR. MORAN'S NEW PICTURE.

Although Mr. Thomas Moran's recently-executed work is not to be exhibited in the Academy of Design, mention may be made of it in this connection. It is entitled "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," and the scene portrayed is thus described: "The Mountain of the Holy Cross is situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, about 150 miles west of Denver, on the Pacific slope of the range. The name was given by the old Spanish missionaries, who penetrated these regions to Christianize the Indians, long before the settlement of the Western States, and was suggested by the very perfect cross formed by two great crevices high on the face of the mountain, running nearly at right angles to each other, and filled with perpetual snow. Although placed on the face of a great peak, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, yet it is visible from but few points in the region. The Holy Cross Creek which flows from the base of the mountain into Eagle River, is supplied entirely by the melting snows, and is the very ideal of a picturesque stream, bordered by pines and firs, and in its rapid descent, is broken into a hundred cascades by accumulated rocks. In many places the valley exhibits glacial action of a former period in the furrowed and polished surfaces of the out-cropping '*Roches Mouttons*.'"

In the Summer of 1874, Mr. Moran, accompanied by a few friends, penetrated this wilderness and made the studies for the picture now on exhibition. Of the work itself we may say that it is decidedly superior to either of the two former pictures of Western scenery painted by Mr. Moran. Though unexceptionable, so far as mere mechanical execution goes, both the two works referred to fell far short of giving the true sentiment of mountain scenery. The spectator did not feel, as he should have done when standing before Mr. Moran's canvas, impressed either by the vastness of the space covered, the height of the mountain peaks in the distance, or by the profound depth of the rocky valleys or cañons in the foreground. As mechanical reproductions of the grander Western mountain scenery the pictures referred to deserved commendation, but they could scarcely be considered as taking rank among works of high art. In "The Mountain of The Holy Cross," now on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, Mr. Moran has been strikingly successful in his translation of our Western mountain scenery. In the foreground we have the Holy Cross Creek, a wild and tortuous stream, lashing itself into foam against the numerous dark and jagged rocks that impede its course, its banks bordered by pines and firs and the bright-colored but scanty herbage usually found beside a mountain water-course. Up this brawling stream the eye is led to the mysterious white cross near the summit of the vast and distant mountain, a work of Titans we should be disposed to pronounce it were we not assured that the cross was carved by the hand of Nature herself. Above the rocky peak rolls a fine mass of gray clouds, and in the middle distance—

> "The mists that round the mountain curl
> Melt into light."

To the technical merits of Mr. Moran's work the highest praise may be awarded. The foreground is charmingly painted, the color is unusually pure and truthful, the rocks have all the solidity of nature, the foliage is crisp and well defined, and there is motion in the water. At the same time the aerial perspective has been managed with so much skill that the spectator really feels as if the grand mountain on which shines the glittering cross were many miles away. In its general treatment, "The Mountain of the Holy Cross" reminds us strongly of the studies of Calame, that almost unrivaled painter of wild mountain scenery, though at the same time we fully recognize the fact that Mr. Moran's work bears the unmistakable stamp of originality, and we think that it will unquestionably take rank as one of the finest examples of American landscape art that has yet been produced. Mr. Moran may well be proud of a work exhibiting so much technical skill, combined with such noble simplicity and even severity of treatment, and all who take an interest in the progress of American art must gratefully recognize the fact that at last we have among us an artist of native birth eminently capable of interpreting the sentiment of our wilder mountain scenery in a style commensurate with its grandeur and beauty.

NOTES.

The era of auction sales has commenced. At the Kurtz Gallery, in Madison square, Messrs. Knoedler & Co. offer a fine collection of modern works of the foreign and American schools, among which are excellent specimens by Merle, Bouguereau, Corot, Boutibonne, Bauguiet, Siegert, O. Achenbach, Véyrassat, Beyschlag, Detti, Michetti, and J. W. Preyer. Of American art a fair representation will be found in the works of George Inness, Kensett, Dana, (of Boston,) J. M. Hart, George H. Boughton, and Winslow Homer. The sale is announced for the nights of Wednesday and Thursday next.

At the Somerville gallery there is also a good though somewhat more miscellaneous collection, comprising the fine work by James Bertrand, "Ophelia," "The Babe" by Charles Chaplin, several military studies by De Neuville, a very pleasing composition by Carl Hoff, a very fine and delicately painted landscape by Prof. Lichtenfels, a series of cartoons by Oertel illustrating Bryant's poem, "Waiting at the Gate," Bonnemaison's "Morning Scene in Normandy," which took the Troyon medal at the last Paris exhibition, a very remarkable landscape by Bonnemaison, "Morning in Normandy," a breezy, open air picture, full of cool sunlight and atmosphere. Beside these, are several works by Rougeron, Pabst, Picon and Beaulieu, with a few by American artists.

Mr. F. E. Church is painting a very large tropical scene for an English gentleman, which, it is said, is to be presented to the National Gallery. It will be placed on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery some time during the present month.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Commenting upon the result of the voting in Rhode Island on Wednesday, the Providence *Journal* says:

"There is an aspect in which this, the largest vote of this State in fourteen years, is gratifying to the friends of honesty in politics, of sobriety in the community, of virtue in public affairs. The modes of controlling the primary meetings, the ways in which sham contesting delegates to the convention were made up, the manner of conducting the convention, and the slight regard paid to the judgment and conscience of the citizens in some of the nominations, aroused a feeling, which, though utterly undisciplined, has made itself heard at the polls. The remonstrance of the mass-meeting of real Republicans, held at the Academy of Music, has been responded to in a manner which shows how impolitic as well as unjust it is to ignore the honest and deliberate convictions of the people. The election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor is still to be held. The Grand Committee is to decide. The decision will depend upon the men yet to be chosen in several towns, and in this city, where there has been no election; and, if the past is any criterion of the future, not altogether upon the position of these men as members of a party, but upon their consciences as men, and their sagacity in divining the significance of a movement unparalleled in the history of Rhode Island politics."

A LIQUOR SEIZURE IN MAINE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says that on Monday last the City Marshal of that city seized a quart bottle containing a pint of whisky at the Farmers' Hotel, and that his haul would have been greater but for a novel contrivance of the proprietor. The latter has the shelf upon which the liquor bottles are kept so adjusted that, by a dexterous pull of a string, the shelf falls, and down to the bottom of the cellar goes John and the demijohn into smash. The bottle secured by the officer of the law happened to be resting upon a shelf that wasn't in the habit of tumbling down cellar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK: Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World. Hand-book for politicians and merchants for the year 1875. By FREDERICK MARTIN. Twelfth annual publication. Revised after official returns. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

When the last preceding volume of this excellent manual made its appearance we explained the plan and form of the work at some length. The volume under notice is on the same design as its predecessors, only amended to the present time, and in some particulars more full. It contains information in regard to the Governments, Constitutions, population, and various useful statistics of all the nations of the globe and the most important colonies, beginning with the States of Europe and going on in the second part to those of America, Africa, Asia, and Australasia. A chronicle of important events that took place in the past year forms the introduction, and this is followed by a series of comparative tables, from which we may note some points of interest. There are ten of these tables, but three of them have reference exclusively to Great Britain. Of the remainder the first concerns the creeds of the world, from which we learn that the Buddhists are the most numerous. They amount to 405,600,000. "Christians" stand next—399,200,000. Then follow in order Mohammedans, Brahminists, nondescripts, heathens, and Jews, these last being estimated at only 5,000,000. In density of population Belgium retains the first place, England and Wales being second; Germany is seventh, Ireland tenth, France twelfth, the United States twenty-third, and Brazil twenty-eighth and last. The Chinese Empire is the most populous, the British next, the Russian third, Germany fourth, and the United States fifth. Paraguay is at the bottom of this table, with a population of only 1,200,000. Belgium has the most miles of railway to the square mile; Great Britain stands next, then Germany, Switzerland, France, &c. In this calculation the United States is tenth. In Belgium there is 1 mile of railroad to every 6 square miles; in Great Britain, 1 to 7; in the United States, 1 to 39; in Colombia, 1 to 6,600, which is the other extreme. In telegraphic extension Great Britain comes first. In that country there is 1 mile of line to 3 square miles of territory; in Belgium, 1 in 4; in the United States, 1 in 36, and in Ecuador, 1 in 1,091.

The comparison of the various mercantile navies is made for different years. We shall therefore pass it by. But in the table concerning progress of navigation there are some items worth noting. The increase is given for the ten years, 1862 to 1872. During that period the increase in England was, omitting decimals, 60 per cent., and in the United States 46 per cent. But the places where the increase was greatest form a curious admixture. They are: Ceylon, 104 per cent.; Prussia, 134; Straits settlements, 146; Belgium, 170; Hong Kong, 182, and Jamaica as much as 224 per cent. The increase was lowest in Austria and Spain.

For statistical and other information upon all matters pertaining to public affairs of the several nationalities this work is a standard authority. It commends itself, therefore, to public and professional as well as mercantile men. It is also invaluable to the student of history, and to all who take any interest in passing changes. It is easy of reference and perfectly trustworthy.

HEALTH. A hand-book for households and schools. By EDWARD SMITH, M. D., F. R. S., LL.B. London, &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1875.

So much trash is written and, unfortunately, printed on the subject of health that it may be necessary to anticipate, and thereby to correct, any misconceptions that may arise as to the little work before us. It may be stated therefore that Dr. Smith is not a charlatan who advertises to win money and who chooses to write in order to advertise. He holds the highest position in his profession, and suffers from no lack of patronage in the best circles wherein he lives. He is a man of large experience, an authority upon many topics connected with hygiene and the treatment of disease, and a physician of the widest scientific attainments. He writes because he has something to write about, and in doing so he is influenced by no inducement to make things sensational in order to ventilate his own fame. It was, we believe, at the request of the original publishers that this volume was prepared to supply a necessity that seemed to exist for providing a text-book for the use of the higher classes in colleges and schools. Most works of the kind that come before the public are got up for other purposes, and they are usually found to treat of subjects which render them unfit for the family circle, for the young, or, indeed, for general publicity. After what we have said, it may be almost needless to add that in the present nothing objectionable can be found. Neither is it made up, as is often the case with others on the same subject, of absurd theories, fantastic remedies, and valueless advice. It is the plain scientific statement, in simple language, of an able and competent man. It enumerates facts and lays down principles which have been derived from experience and scientific research. The subject is divided into fourteen principal sections, as follows: Solid foods; liquid foods; general questions relating to food; clothing; movements of the body; rest and sleep; cleanliness and bathing; dwellings; sketch of physiology; atmospheric conditions; the mind and mental work; the special senses; general remarks on personal conduct and health; the sick room. Each of these is treated as fully as the limits of the work permitted, and a few are in considerable detail. They are also assisted with well-drawn illustrations. It is in all respects a book that should be recommended, both for the immediate purpose for which it was written and for the use of the general public. It is valuable alike for what it omits and for what it contains, and the style is simple and within the reach of every average reader.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. A course of Elementary Lectures. By A. DE QUATREFAGES, Member of the Academy of Sciences. Translated from the French by ELIZA A. YOUMANS, with an Appendix. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1875.

This is the second of a series of scientific publications which the Messrs. Appleton are bringing out as "The Popular Science Library." In introducing it to public notice in a cheap and convenient form, there has been much sound judgment. M. de Quatrefages is one of the ablest, as he is one of the most enthusiastic, anthropologists of the day. Although we do not go so far as his translator in the present instance, and regard him as the founder, or even one of the founders, of anthropological science, he has certainly been one of the most zealous workers in the field. He has advanced our knowledge of it more, perhaps, than any one else, and he has contributed to its literature some of the best researches. He is a calm and acute investigator, and a clear expositor of his own views. Hence he has done much to popularize the science, and his teachings have thereby had advantages which can be claimed by no other professor of the study of man. Nevertheless, popular as his writings have become, and much as the views of M. De Quatrefages are respected in the scientific world, they have not gained many adherents in Europe outside of France. This brings us to another reason why we have some satisfaction at finding these lectures brought home to American readers. French scientific men have been slow to accept the doctrines of the origin of man which have taken firm root in Germany and England. Mr. Darwin and Mr. Huxley are far in advance of the French Academy. And M. De Quatrefages, as the representative anthropologist of France, is a warm advocate of the ancient theory of the origin of the human race. He acknowledges the high antiquity of man, he admits that his origin dates back far into the geologic period, and that it was long anterior to the historical or ante-historical chronology. But he affirms the unity of the race. He is a monogenesist, and one of the most determined of his tribe. And, rather than attempt any explanation of the origin of mankind, he boldly avows that to be a point about which we know nothing.

Thus his lectures will be read with interest by the many who, either with or without any scientific reason, have thought fit to condemn the theories of Mr. Darwin. Theologians who have no respect for science will have much regard for M. de Quatrefages. They will find in him a champion from the banners of science itself, and they will revel in the arguments, although they are sometimes weak, with which he seeks to support his views. The only word of caution that we feel it necessary to offer is by way of notice that these lectures do not come quite up to the state of our knowledge at the present moment. The remarks on spontaneous generation, for example, at pages 70 and 71 are placed completely out of date by the very recent experiments of Dr. Bastian and others, which as yet are not among those that, according to M. de Quatrefages, have been disproved by subsequent experimenters. The translator has, however, foreseen the objections that might thus be raised, and with the aid of Prof. Gill, of the Smithsonian Institute, she has added an appendix wherein some, though by no means all, the weak points in the lectures are noticed, and the other side of the argument stated. As evidence of the force of M. de Quatrefages' convictions, he denies not only the evolution theory, but even that man is an animal. He allows the usual three divisions of matter—inorganic, animal, and vegetable, but he cannot reconcile himself to put man in either of them. He raises him to a division by himself, far above the ordinary material world, and endows him with almost divine attributes, as compared with other creatures around him. In doing this, he is driven to make some assertions, the truth of which are still needing the proof. Similarly, many of his assumptions are only just in the event of some evidence which now militates against them turning out false. In these he is at variance, not only with anthropologists and philosophers, but with geologists.

It is necessary to mention this in order that we may convey or render possible a correct conception, to those who are not acquainted with the author's place in science, of the views that he puts forward in these lectures, and of the weight that can properly be attached to them. M. De Quatrefages is almost at the antipodes of Mr. Darwin. In some questions, as will be judged from what we have said, he is quite there. But for this reason, whether we go with him or not, his writings are the more valuable. They present the other side of the argument; and that side is, we are inclined to think, in this country as it is in France, the more popular. However that may be, impartial readers will be glad of the opportunity thus afforded of seeing the other side of the question, and they can hardly fail to note how many weak points it has, even in the hands of one of its ablest exponents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Vol. 124. Boston: LITTELL & GAY.

With the concluding March number of this valuable weekly was completed the first volume for the current year. In no respect is it inferior to any of its predecessors. The high standard, which we have often had to notice, is more than sustained. The contents are interesting and highly instructive. There is not a dull page nor a useless one. The articles are selected with skill and the best judgment, amply justifying the favorable opinion we have before expressed upon the work, which we have still to pronounce the best eclectic magazine published. The present volume extends over more than 800 pages, and contains selections from the best Quarterlies, the *Contemporary* and *Fortnightly* Reviews, thirteen of the most able and popular magazines, besides the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall*, the *Spectator*, *Economist*, and *All the Year Round*.

Among works of fiction the most important are *Alice Lorraine*, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *Three Feathers*, *Miss Angel*, and *Valentine and his Brother*. But there are also others, together with thirty-five contributions in verse, and more than ninety prose articles, of which many are of the first importance. The *Living Age* is a book for the library and for the family; it is of much value for reference, and quite indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of modern literature.

A COMPLETE POKER PLAYER. A complete guide book to the American national game; containing mathematical and experimental analysis of the probabilities at Draw Poker. By JOHN BLACKBRIDGE, Actuary and Counselor at Law. New-York: Advance Publishing Company. 1875.

We must leave to those who make poker a study the task of defining the practical value of this book. We notice it here, for it is, we believe, the first of the kind that has been published and, as far as we can judge, it seems to be comprehensive and complete. "John Blackbridge" is a *nom de plume*, the author preferring to leave his readers in ignorance as to whom they are indebted for so elaborate a treatise upon what we suppose we must call the popular game at cards. But he writes fluently and to the purpose. In the opening chapter there is much useful advice and good general information, and all is given in a manner that is at once genial and pleasant to follow. It is a scientific as well as a practical work, and, apart from its qualities as a guide, of which we do not undertake to speak, it presents many features that are worthy of commendation. The author has certainly exercised much care and labor in the portions that have been compiled, and he has adduced a large array of facts in calculation and probabilities which must, at least, be interesting.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Patmos*. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*Victor La Tourette*. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Katerfelto*. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Life of John Coleridge Patteson*. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Half Hour Recreations in Science*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

—*Christian Belief and Life*. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Alice Neville*. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

—*Types and Emblems*. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Globe Dictionary of the English Language*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

—*Eleanor's Visit*. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

—*The Men of '48*. New-York: J. A. McGee.

—*The Coal Trade*. New-York: No. 39 Nassau street.

—*Report of the United States Light-house Board*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*Appleton's Journal*. No. 72.

—*Les Adieux d'Adolphe Monod*. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*The Story of a Fellow Soldier*. London: Macmillan & Co.

—*Health Hints to Women*. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*Christ and the World*. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*Mr. Gerald's Niece*. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

THE CARLIST CAUSE.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT IT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

THE FALSE REPORTS CONSTANTLY SCATTERED ABROAD BY THE MADRID GOVERNMENT—ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE CARLISTS—NO PROSPECT OF THEIR BEING SUBDUED, NOR MUCH OF THEIR ATTAINING COMPLETE SUCCESS—STATE OF THE COUNTRY WHICH THEY OCCUPY—PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARONAZ, NAVARRE, Spain,
Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

Bearing in mind that it is more than three years since the Carlist war commenced, and that during this period every man able to carry a musket has entered the ranks of the army of "Carlos Septimo," the natural supposition throughout Europe, and in the United States is that the expense of living in the Carlist country must be very great. Some people go further than this, and entertain the belief that Don Carlos must ultimately be brought to terms with the Madrid Government in consequence of his troops becoming so hemmed in by the Alfonsists that starvation stares them in the face. The "powers that be" at Madrid seem to be particularly fond of romancing—to use a mild term—and their favorite theme is that it is only a question of time to enable the Government troops to drive the Carlists from their strongholds in the Basque Provinces and Navarre into a sterile part of the country, where they must surrender or die of starvation. There have recently appeared telegrams in the leading European journals to this effect, and it is not for failing to make mis-statements that the Alfonsist Government has broken down in its attempts to convince the outside world that the "insurrection," as they are pleased to term it, can be put down at an early date without any very great loss to the troops of the reigning Government. Upon reading these statements in the European papers—statements made under official authority from Madrid—the inference is that, if they are not true in every detail, there is at least some reason for believing the main facts to be correct, and consequently public opinion—never at any time much in favor of the cause of Don Carlos—leans more than ever to the side of the Alfonsist party, in the hope that, if the Carlist element can be subdued, there is still a chance of tranquillity being established in the Peninsula, although the precedents of the past tend to prove that there are too many parties in Spain to admit of the country remaining for any length of time in a state of peace. Day after day—it may almost be said hour after hour—telegrams of an official character detrimental to the cause of Carlos VII. are sent from Madrid and appear in the leading journals all over the world, only to be contradicted a few hours afterward. So frequently has this been the case that the general public rarely credit the veracity of a telegraphic dispatch until the assertions contained in it are confirmed, and even then the so-called news is taken *cum grano salis*.

Now, it may naturally be asked, what is the object of the Spanish Government in publishing these false statements? Is it owing to ignorance, or because they desire, if possible, to counteract any feeling which may exist in foreign countries in favor of the Carlists? After a residence of six months with the Carlist party I have no hesitation in stating that the object of the Madrid Government in publishing these erroneous accounts of Alfonsist victories, Carlist desertions, and "bogus" atrocities, is to substantiate the prevailing opinion in Europe that the Carlists are little more than a band of robbers on a large scale who commit all kinds of depredations under the cloak of patriotism and the declaration that they are fighting on behalf of one upon whom they look as the only representative of the Bourbon family who has the right to occupy the throne of Spain. This is the only conclusion at which it is possible to arrive, and the only excuse which can be made for the part which is being played by the Alfonsist authorities in issuing these false reports is that they may be doing evil in the hope that good may come of it. To those of your readers who have taken the trouble to follow the complicated course of events in Spain since some three years ago the Curé Santa Cruz sounded the key-note to the present Carlist rising, it will not be a matter of surprise to hear that the bulk of the funds which Don Carlos has raised for the support and outfit of his Army has come from his partisans in various European countries, and not from the Peninsula itself. The Carlist country, although fertile in the extreme, is not to any great extent populated by wealthy landed proprietors, or people possessed of large means, although the inhabitants are ever ready to sacrifice at the shrine of their chosen King not only their incomes but any little capital they may possess. The question which is asked throughout Europe is, Where does Don Carlos get his money from? The answer is not difficult to find, and the Alfonsists know it only too well, that is to say too well from the Carlist view of the question. The money for the support and equipment of the Carlist Army, the "sinews of war," to use an expression which is not characteristic for its originality, comes from wealthy Catholics on the Continent and in Great Britain, Catholics who support the Carlist cause under the belief that Don Carlos is not only the legitimate heir to the Spanish throne, but also because they look upon him as the representative of what they consider to be the true and only religion—Roman Catholicism.

But I have been wandering somewhat from the subject with which I commenced this letter. There is a dearth of what a war correspondent may look upon as legitimate news in Spain at the time of writing. Things remain *in statu quo*, and, like a lawyer for the defense who cannot make out a good case for his client, I have fallen into an opening which offered itself to abuse the other side. To retrace my steps to the subject to which I alluded in the first paragraph of this letter, namely, the supposed scarcity of food in the Carlist country, and the existence of a certain district of Spain, once within the limits of which the Carlist soldiers would have ample opportunity afforded to them to test the truth of the old adage that although it may be "the more the merrier," yet it is at the same time "the fewer the better fare." That such a district may exist is within the range of possibility, but it is one thing for the Alfonsists to boast of being able to drive the Carlists into this unfertile region, and quite another thing to do it. My late letters, written from the heart of the Carlist country, will convey to your readers the impression that so long as Don Carlos likes to hold out in the Basque Provinces he can do so, provided the necessary funds are forthcoming for the support of his Amy. The provinces of Guipuzcoa, Biscaya, Alava, and Navarre, held almost exclusively by the Carlist troops, form a sort of Spain within a Spain. The country is thoroughly mountainous, the Carlist soldiers are from their birth accustomed to mountain work and are more at home in the hills than they are in the plains, while past experience proves that the reverse is the case with the Alfonsist troops, many of whom are little better than raw recruits; while, at the same time, the Carlist positions are so strong that a mere handful of men can hold the country against a host of Government troops unless some grievous blunder be made by the officer in command. It is of course another question, a question which time alone can prove, whether the Don can get any nearer Madrid than the line of country he now occupies. The river Ebro forms an almost insurmountable barrier to his advance toward the Spanish capital, and Don Carlos is not blind to this fact. Who knows? He may possibly be waiting in the hope that, in view of the present unsettled state of the country, the rumors of the young Prince of Asturias already having expressed a desire to go home to his mamma, and the whisperings about a reaction in favor of the re-establishment of the Republic—he may possibly be called to Madrid by public acclamation, instead of having to force his way thither.

Strange as it may appear, it is at the same time perfectly true that the interior of the Carlist country is far from being poverty-stricken, and is, in fact, so far as the prices of provisions are concerned, by no means a sufferer in consequence of the war which is raging in Spain. Half a dozen facts are worth whole bushels of theories, and it is from practical experience that I am able to write upon this subject. The accommodation afforded to travelers in this part of Spain is very homely. The Spanish peasant has an eye more to the quantity than the quality of the food he eats. Luxuries are unknown, and the only way to escape starvation is to live as the people do themselves. All the Spanish dishes are rendered so unpalatable in consequence of the garlic and rancid oil mixed with them that it tests the gastronomic powers of a foreigner to their fullest extent when trying to digest them. If I recollect aright, I mentioned in a recent letter that before leaving the Franco-Spanish frontier, a week or ten days since, I fell in with an English officer who expressed a desire to get an insight into the life and customs of the Spaniards in the Carlist country. He has been traveling with me since, and has stood a very fair chance of being starved, for he cannot endure the smell, let alone the taste, of garlic. It seems to be impossible for a Spanish cook to prepare a dish without making use of this filthy vegetable as one of the ingredients. If you instruct them upon entering a *posada* to leave it out of the dishes they are preparing for you, they will promise faithfully to do so, but we have found they break their promises quite as readily as they make them; and if the garlic be omitted, the meats are cooked in stone pots which have become so thoroughly impregnated with the essence of the garlic that the taste is imparted to the dish just as much as if the objectionable vegetable formed one of its ingredients. My friend does not know more than a word or two of Spanish, but the first expression he has learned is *acho no*, (no garlic.) This he has invariably made use of the moment we have entered a *posada* since leaving Tolosa, but without effect, for, as stated before, if the garlic *per se* has been left out, the taste has still remained. We arrived here early yesterday afternoon, and decided not to move on again until morning, as the *posada* appeared to be more comfortable than those which we have hitherto met with. This little village is situated in a hill-surrounded valley, through which flows a rapid stream. We purchased half a dozen trout last night, of very fair size, for a *peseta* and a half, or about thirty cents, and this morning were looking forward anxiously to a treat for breakfast. At an early hour my friend arose, and after remarking that human nature could stand it no longer, he left the bed-room in a semi-attired state. Being half asleep at the time, I paid but little attention to his movements, supposing that his remarks applied to the persistency of the fleas which are met with in large quantities in every Spanish house. Shortly afterward I heard his voice raised to an angry pitch in the room of the *posada* which serves as a kitchen and dining-room. He was speaking in English at first, then tried French, but apparently without success. At last I heard the conversation confined to the utterance of two words only, "*Acho no!*" and at the same time there was a sound as if a heavy stick were being brought down upon a table to give special emphasis to the words. The old *Tia* (all Spanish cooks in these little hostelries are called *Tia* or aunt) was jabbering away in a mixture of Spanish and Basque as fast as she was able; but as my friend could not understand her, I am afraid that the old lady's remarks were thrown away upon him. Just as I was about going into the kitchen, my companion returned to the sleeping apartment. His face was beaming with an expression of delight, while he carried a thick oak stick under his arm. "We shall have something to eat this morning," he said, "if I have not succeeded in saving these trout from being spoiled with garlic, I'm a Dutchman." I did not offer any remark, but could not believe that he had succeeded as he said. A quarter of an hour afterward the trout were served for breakfast, nicely baked, and without the slightest flavor of garlic about them. It was impossible to help feeling surprised, but at the same time pleased, at being able to enjoy a hearty breakfast for once. My curiosity overcame me, and I was obliged to ask my friend how he had managed it. He informed me that he had discovered a new earthen pot in the kitchen, in which he had placed the fish, and then put it on the charcoal fire. Every time the old *Tia* approached he shouted "*Acho no!*" at her, bringing down his stick on a wooden bench, as a sort of hint that if his orders were not complied with the old woman would fare badly. I was so pleased with my friend's success that I shall leave the superintendence of the culinary department entirely in his hands for the future. Many people think that Spanish garlic resembles an ordinary onion in appearance and taste. In appearance there is certainly a resemblance, but the taste is totally different, and its unpleasantness is only equaled by its disgusting odor, which is as much like assafetida as anything I have ever met with.

The Spaniards in Navarre have a manner of cooking peculiar to themselves. Fire-wood is by no means scarce here, and is cut into logs some eight or ten feet long. The fire-place usually occupies one side of the room; a fire is kindled on the hearth at one end of the log, which is pushed forward as it is consumed. The dishes are prepared in rude stone pots, which are placed on the burning wood and cinders.

As an illustration of the cheapness of provisions in this part of the country, I may give some particulars of the accommodation afforded us last night and to-day at this little *posada*. Our dinner consisted of four dishes, bread soup, hashed beef, an omelet, and some steak. We slept in the only bedroom in the house, upon straw beds, covered with coarse calico or sacking. These beds were much cleaner than the generality of Spanish beds. We breakfasted off our trout alone, but other dishes similar to those served at dinner were placed before us. In addition to this we had boiled eggs, and as much wine as we chose to drink. For this accommodation we, each of us, paid three *pesetas*, (about half a dollar,) and if any one can see where a profit could have been made upon these charges, the writer will at once "give him best."

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. T. W. Wellington, of Worcester, Mass., has in his possession the iron tongue of the bell which pealed the first note of alarm in the American Revolution from the church steeple at Lexington. Mr. Wellington's ancestors, both Wellingtons and Chandlers, were Lexington people, and shared in the battle there April 19, 1775, and this valued relic has been in the family ever since the bell was taken down. Mr. Wellington proposes to exhibit this relic at the approaching celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Lexington battle.

THE FASHIONS.

DEMI-SAISON SUITS AND SPRING ATTIRE.

ADVANTAGEOUS HALF-MEASURES—A NEW STYLE OF SHAWL—WALKING-DRESSES AND IN-DOOR TOILETS.

Ladies who thoroughly understand the art of dressing in good taste never hasten to adopt the newest modes, but prefer to have recourse to "demi-saison" suits. Dressmakers generally understand by a demi-saison suit, a dark gray woolen costume, which is well adapted to walking, and serves until proper consideration has been bestowed upon the selection of genuine Spring suits. The capote form, made of cheviot, vigogne, or cachemire, is suited to this purpose; it can also be used as a polonaise for house wear; when intended to meet the first named, the neck is finished with a double or triple collar. The Russian flounce is also very suitable for this purpose; one flounce is described as made of black sicilienne, bordered with beaded galloon, and confined by a faille ribbon sash.

A charming novelty is the Algerian shawl, made of cachemire; the ground is dull white, with Algerian lines in pale shades of brown, blue, gray, or pink, with a corresponding fringe. It is used like a scarf, the fringed ends falling naturally over the waist; the effect is very stylish, and the figure, by not being drawn in, retains its natural elegance. This small shawl will certainly meet with great and legitimate success; it will answer many different requirements in the city as well as in the country, and can be worn over all styles of toilets. These shawls may also be used for tuniques over the skirts. It is an addition to the many resources the goddess of fashion provides, and doubtless dress-makers will avail themselves of it frequently and with good results. One of the greatest Parisian novelties consists in perfuming the elegant dresses and robes de chambre; for instance, when a dress has a skirt wadded and lined with white Florence silk, *poudre d'Iris* is mixed in with the wadding. The dress is trimmed with flounces and Valenciennes insertions. The corsage casaque is trimmed and wadded in the same manner. It must be said that this mode is considered by many persons very absurd.

Plain straw bonnets will be much trimmed with black velvet this Spring. For full dress occasions white or light shades of tulle or crape will be employed.

The latest style of gloves is made without buttons.

A walking-dress can be made of beige, and trimmed with bands of brown or black velvet. The vest waist has an open basque; the postillion forms a double basque. The ruching at the neck is of beige; within is another ruching of Valenciennes lace. The sleeves are finished at the waist with a ruffle, and a band of velvet is above. The apron is shirred at the sides, and bordered with a deep band of velvet.

Another walking suit has a plaid silk poplin tunique trimmed with bias bands of velvet; above the velvet is a narrow white lace. The collar is made of two shades of faille; the revers is also of faille, and turns back; it is trimmed with lace. This tunique has a peculiar cut; it has a postillion turned over; under this is a double faille basque, which falls loosely over a sash, which is at the back of the skirt. The train is gathered on the belt; it is drawn together in the middle and placed under the bow of the sash; over the bow is a cord and tassel which fastens it to the skirt; a cord and tassel are also at the back of the waist. The apron is shirred up at the sides and joined to the train, under three ribbon bows, placed one above the other; from the lowest depend a cord and tassels. The front of the skirt is trimmed with a flounce and puffing, with ruching top and bottom.

A cuirass and apron may be made of Madras check, trimmed with faille. The cuirass is trimmed around and down the front with faille; the collar and revers are trimmed with the same. The apron is trimmed down the front with a wide band of faille; it is not trimmed around the bottom. Fancy buttons extend from the top of the waist to the bottom of the apron. At the back is a sash in a dark shade of faille, bordered with a lighter shade and an acorn fringe.

Another suit is made of faille in a dark shade and Madras check foulard. The back of the cuirass is of faille ornamented on the side with a foulard pocket bordered with faille. The basque and postillion are of faille. Underneath is a checked waist, to which the cuirass is sewed, and this being very much open in front, the waist serves as a vest. The apron is shirred at the sides and bordered with faille-ribbon. A foulard sash is at the back; its loops are surrounded by a shell-shaped trimming of Bruges lace.

A showy suit is made of vigogne and faille in two shades of green. The front of the skirt is trimmed with fine plaited flounces, alternating in faille and vigogne. A faille scarf surrounds the upper part of the skirt, and is fastened in a bow at the side; one end falls naturally, the other is taken up to the waist and fastened there. The waist has a flat basque, rounded in front and bordered with faille; it has a front piece open at the top in a square, and ending in a point at the bottom of the basque. The collar extends to the side of the square in revers form. The sleeves are trimmed with a plaited ruffle. The bonnet suited for this costume is covered with green faille; the top of the crown is adorned with a feather in a lighter shade; a ribbon bow is at the back; the brim is bound with the darker shade; underneath is a twisted piece of faille in the dark shade, with a buckle in the centre.

A toilet may be cut in princess form, tight fitting to the middle of the body, where the back breadths become at once very wide. The train is ornamented with a deep flounce shirred in the middle and separated by small bias bands of sky-blue silk, and the heading is bound with sky-blue silk. The front breadths are trimmed at the bottom with a trimming divided into three parts—a small ruffle, a knife plaiting, and a second ruffle; above both ruffles are bands of sky-blue gros grain silk. A plaited piece of muslin is placed underneath the flounce at the back of the skirt, falling a little below the flounce. The fullness of the skirt is kept back by a large bow and ends made of a Chantilly lace flounce; over this is a fringed sash of sky-blue gros grain. The tight-fitting sleeves are shirred lengthwise. A Chantilly lace scarf is thrown over the shoulders. The bonnet suited to this suit is of rice straw trimmed with sky-blue gros grain ribbon, wild-roses, and feathers.

An indoor dress can have a tunique of Scotch plaid of two shades, trimmed with black faille. The pockets and cuffs are of black faille, surrounded by pipings of gray faille. The front of the skirt is adorned with narrow, gathered flounces, and above these are crosswise bands of black velvet. The train should be of light gray material and bordered with a deep band of black faille. Another dress can be made of plaid and plain poplin combined. The basque corsage is trimmed with bands of plaid placed on in imitation of a square, low-necked waist, and corded with black faille. The sleeves are of plaid poplin, trimmed with guipure. The scarf is of plaid poplin. The small overskirt, which is only at the back, is trimmed around with a band of plaid poplin. The underskirt is of plain poplin, with a flounce around the bottom, having very little fullness; above this is a shirring and heading; a short distance above are three shirrings with heading. For Summer wear this toilet can be arranged so as to be worn as a square, low-neck dress, with a fichu underneath of battiste or foulard.

A white faille bridal dress has a long train skirt trimmed with a narrow plaited flounce and surmounted by an elegant drapery bordered with a similar flounce. This drapery is taken up over the apron, thus forming a bias trimming. Two fringed scarfs are above the drapery, and are also taken in biases across the apron. The ends of the scarfs are hidden on one side under a fold of the skirt, over which is a spray of orange blossoms. On the other side they fall in flaps, draped one over the other. An aumonière of orange blossoms is placed one side of the skirt. The corsage has a long, rounded basque in front and at the back; it is short at the side. The sleeves are finished at the wrists with deep plaited ruffles, with heading; between the heading and ruffles is a band of ribbon, with a bow on the outside. The neck trimming is a ruching of fine lace. The undersleeves are also of lace. The corsage is ornamented in the middle with a bouquet of orange blossoms. The veil, *à la Juive*, is of Brussels lace.

Another dress has a plain train; the front of the skirt is trimmed with a gathered flounce, with shirrings and heading. The apron is made of a deep point d'Alençon flounce, draped and joined at the back under a bouquet of orange blossoms. The sleeves are tight fitting and shirred on the outside; they are finished at the wrist with a narrow ruffle, and above this is a bow. An illusion veil covers the dress. A very simple bridal dress has a faille cuirass lacing at the back and open in front, showing a buttoned vest. The faille skirt is trimmed with a box-plaited flounce. The tunic and sleeves are of mousseline de soie; the cuffs are of faille.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

M. De Valbesen, one of the most eminent contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who has lived a long while in India, is about to publish the history of the Sepoy insurrection. He has utilized, as he states in the preface, the documents and narratives published in England; but it may be interesting to show by a few passages the way in which that formidable insurrection is judged by a foreigner. As to the importance of India for England, the author says:

"The English families who find an honorable existence in official functions or private business in India must be counted by thousands. British capital is scattered by hundreds of millions in the three Presidencies in indigo, plantations, railways, banks, and commercial establishments. To retain the fine domains of the East India Company is for England a question of 'to be or not to be.' Were India lost, Great Britain, seriously affected in its finances, and confronted by the political troubles engendered by the ruin of its middle classes, would doubtless fall in a few years to the level of Holland or Denmark. The ability of its statesmen, and the courage of its army provided against these terrible possibilities. Everywhere in times of danger, with scarcely an exception, the holders of power in India showed themselves equal to the crisis. Before a single soldier sent from England had landed on the banks of the Hooghly the revolt was overcome, and it only remained for the new-comers to complete the work of the conquerors of Delhi and Lucknow. In this supreme struggle, where all did their duty, English history was enriched with new and heroic figures, a veritable pleiad of illustrious soldiers, among whom shine the names of Henry Lawrence, Havelock, Nicholson, Neil, and Hodson, who fell on the field of honor under their country's flag while defending the cause of civilization and true progress. Men of modern and liberal Europe, let us all bow with respect and without reserve before their tombs."

Speaking of the immobility of India, M. de Valbesen says:

"Marvelous Empire, with feet of clay! In this immense territory live millions of Asiatic populations, unchangeable in their habits and beliefs, whose apathy, timidity, and fear, much more than a loyal gratitude, retain them under the yoke of England. For 100 years, under a Government of progress, India has seen order and law succeed to disorder and anarchy; but these benefits of conquest have left no impression on the Indian race. The influence of the European master has not penetrated even by a fissure into the rock of native society. * * * All has changed around it, India alone has remained unchangeable. In vain has England absorbed political influence and internal rivalries and crushed the obstacles to its victorious march. In vain are all the conquests of Rome eclipsed by its Asiatic domain. Seven hundred and fifty English Magistrates, 25,000 soldiers of the Imperial Army, a few thousand other European soldiers in the direct service of the company, a native army commanded by 4,000 English officers, suffice, it is true, to maintain a territory of 1,400,000 square miles and a population of 150,000,000 under the sceptre of Great Britain. This power, surrounded by all the pomp of the East, protected by all the living

After describing the Sepoys as a kind of aristocracy in the Indian Army, M. De Valbesen says:

"The marvelous progress effected by steam in the communications between Europe and Asia had singularly modified the primitive relation between the Sepoy and his chiefs. At the outset, and even during the first thirty years of this century, the Anglo-Indian officers, separated from their country by at least a ten months' voyage, exiled for life at the extremity of India, mostly celibates or bound by fragile ties to native women, found in their regiment a forces of modern civilization, is stopped, however, by barriers which neither brute force nor intelligence can pass. The highest representative of European power cannot make a mendicant of the lowest caste, expiring on his wretched bed under the pangs of hunger, accept a handful of rice from his hand. A hundred years of Christian and liberal domination have scarcely grazed the surface of the constitution of Indian society, and we do not go beyond the truth in affirming that the unquestioned power of England in India has not and never will have a more solid basis than European bayonets." kind of adoptive family, and to the authority of the epaulette the officer added a kind of paternal authority over his soldiers. Hence in the inner life of the regiment existed customs of a Homeric and patriarchal character, which gradually fell into desuetude. Under the influence of railways and steamers, Anglo-Indian life found new interest. An invasion of accomplished 'young misses' and enterprising widows has peopled the solitudes of India and given the officer the anxieties and joys, hitherto almost unknown, of the domestic hearth. With his eyes fixed on Europe, considering India as merely a land of exile to which he has come to seek the means of bringing up his family respectably, the officer of the company no longer calls on his regiment to fill a void in his life with interests which he now finds elsewhere. The familiar intimacy of old times between the Sepoy and his chiefs has, if not ceased, at least considerably diminished."

As to the causes of the mutiny, the author attributes it to excessive centralization, depriving the officers of the prestige of authority; to the absence of scope for ambition on the part of the native officers, who could never gain equality with the youngest European Ensign; to the exaggerated reports of English disasters in the Crimea, the Patriotic Fund being considered proof of the exhaustion of England, and lastly, of course, to the greased cartridges.

CROSSING THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

The following report is given in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Mr. E. J. Reed, M. P., occupied the attention of the Institute of Naval Architects on Saturday, Lord Hampton presiding, with a technical description of the Bessemer steamer. There was a very large company present, among them being the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, Mr. Merrifield, and many other gentlemen interested in questions relating to sea-going vessels. Mr. Reed commenced by excusing himself for not having prepared a written paper, saying that his time had been so completely occupied by parliamentary and other duties that he had found himself unable to devote the time necessary to do so. He stated that Mr. Bessemer himself was indisposed, or he would have been present at the meeting, and the speaker then went on to describe by means of sectional drawings the peculiarities of the invention. He expressed himself as completely satisfied that the ship would fulfill her purpose, but took occasion to reiterate his dislike of low ends, such as the Bessemer had. He remarked that the vessel was in herself so steady that the worked saloon seemed unnecessary, and, while the principle of the saloon was good, and even in the early days of its suggestion he had considered that it would answer, contrary to the opinions of many men, yet he believed that Mr. Bessemer had still to find the guiding apparatus, some means by which the eye and hand of the operator had to be guided. This principle of a saloon hung so as to counteract the roll of the waves would come to be, he thought, applicable to smaller cabins. Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson said he entirely concurred in the favorable opinions of Mr. Reed on this very great invention, for it was nothing else. It was with great satisfaction that he had listened to Mr. Reed and heard him express his complete belief of the power of the ship to counteract the motion of the waves and his suggestion that the principle might be applied to other vessels. If the horrors of the middle passage could be lessened the world would travel more. He would not presume to offer an opinion in opposition to an able naval architect like Mr. Reed, but there was one point upon which Mr. Reed cast some little doubt, upon which he [Sir Spencer] entertained none, and that was the subject of the low ends. As he had been instrumental, more or less, in bringing about the use of low ends in the Royal Navy, he put in a sort of protest against the rather disparaging view taken by Mr. Reed of the low ends of the Bessemer, for Mr. Reed could not but have seen the ship's remarkable freedom in heavy seas, and its remarkable absence of pitching—qualities which were in no small degree due to low ends; and he believed that the low ends of the Bessemer would contribute to her freedom from pitching. Mr. Reed explained that his remarks about low ends must have been misunderstood, for he did not desire to say more than that he was not an admirer of low ends, and he quite agreed with Sir Spencer that the low ends of the Bessemer had contributed to her longitudinal steadiness. The Earl of Lauderdale described himself as one of the "old school" who did not like low ends, but he did not regard them as being out of place in the Bessemer. There was one danger about them, however, and that was that some persons might be tempted to get on them while the ship was traveling. If they did they would never be seen again. After remarks by Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Merrifield, and other gentlemen, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Reed, and a similar compliment to Lord Hampton concluded the meeting."

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

A paper in this State thus begins its graphic description of the burning of a school-house in its locality: "'Twas early morn—the soft balmy zephyrs of Spring drifted lazily and quietly over our village as if fearful of awakening the slumbering community. But, hark! The tranquillity is suddenly broken by the cry of fire. It is but the work of a moment to arise from your bed and see issuing from the cupola of the district school-house an immense volume of flame."

A Western paper, likewise equal to the occasion, heads its report of a recent fire in its town thus: "Feast of the Fire Fiend—The Forked-tongued Demon Licks with its Lurid Breath a Lumber Pile! —Are the Scenes of Boston and Chicago to be Repeated?—Loss $150."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

About $17,000 are needed to complete Harvard Memorial Hall.

Prof. John Le Conte has succeeded Prof. Gilman as President of the University of California.

A battalion for voluntary drill is being organized at Harvard. Arms will probably be loaned by the State.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has been invited to deliver the annual oration before the law school of Yale College on June 30.

The new high-school building at Nashua, N. H., was dedicated on the 7th inst. It is the finest structure in the State, and cost $100,000.

Mr. Edward Danforth has been appointed Superintendent of Public Schools of Elmira, N. Y., at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

Chicago expended for school buildings and grounds last year $156,853 66; for school furniture, $20,817 47, and for officers' and teachers' salaries, $542,940.

Corporal punishment is to be inflicted in the public schools of Baltimore, hereafter, only when absolutely necessary, and by, or in presence of, the principal.

Miss Susan M. Hallowell, the first assistant teacher for a number of years in the high school at Bangor, Me., has received and accepted an invitation to the Professorship of Natural History in Wellesley College, at Wellesley, Mass., at a salary of $1,800.

The two oldest living graduates of Brown University, each over ninety years old, live at South Abington, Mass., are members of the same church, were partners in law, representatives together in the Legislature, and are connected by family ties. They were both born in the town, and are in good health.

An explanation has been given of the cause of the early closing of the Philadelphia night schools a few months ago. At the late meeting of the Committee of Councils on Schools, Mr. Downing is reported as saying that "there had been $35,000 given for night schools, and the Board of Education as soon as they got it, raised the salaries of all the teachers, and had to close the schools in January before the Winter was half over."

The plans for the Trinity College buildings have been materially changed. The number of quadrangles has been reduced to three, and one only is to be erected immediately. This, however, will be of double size, having a front of 600 feet and a depth of 300. It will include chapel, President's house, dining hall, and accommodations for 110 students, sufficient space being allowed for another dormitory, which will furnish accommodations for a second hundred.

The number of pupils in attendance at the State Normal School at Farmington, Me., this term, is 125, representing fourteen counties. The only counties not represented are Hancock and Piscataquis. The class entering the school this term is a large one. Present number of the class, 57; number of counties represented, 13; average age, 19; number who have taught, 34; whole number of weeks taught, 1,273; average number of weeks for each one who has taught, 23; number who have taught one year or more, 11.

Judging from the reports made on the sanitary condition of some of the Philadelphia public schools, they are in a worse state than our own. The *Press* says: "In the Allen street building, in a room occupied by a teacher and seventy pupils—the dimensions of the room being about the same as those of the notorious Black Hole of Calcutta—it was ascertained that the proportion of carbonic acid gas was about 32 parts in 10,000 of the air of the room, the average amount in ordinarily pure air being from 3 to 6 parts in 10,000. There was also in this room a hot stove and no ventilation, and had the occupants been detained all night, as were the historic British victims, a like fatality would probably have resulted. In another school-house the space occupied by ventilating shafts had been turned into what was supposed to be of greater utility—closets for the teachers."

The Elmira *Advertiser* says:

"Vassar College claims to be the best sanitarium in the country, since there has been but one death there in all the years of its existence. Our college here can go one better than that. There have been no deaths here at all. More than that, we would like to compare the marriage rate with Vassar. Ten to one our college here would beat them there on that tack. Indeed, we are prepared to compare with them in any respect, notwithstanding the bad odor in which comparisons stand, and we feel safe in the assertion that the Elmira Female College is head and shoulders above Vassar in all regards, notwithstanding the latter gets so much gratuitous advertising."

The Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., wants $50,000, wherewith to purchase books, and in return offers:

First—A library building in which they will be kept, which will cost the seminary at least $35,000. We will also make due provision for a librarian and otherwise, which will make the use of the library easy and pleasant to all.

Second—We bring to the city a capital of from $500,000 to $700,000, the income of which—amounting to from $35,000 to $50,000—will be annually expended here.

Third—We shall also bring to the city each year 500 students, whose expenditures, at $200 each, will amount to $100,000.

Fourth—We shall furnish in these, also, persons whose wide-spread future influence will vastly increase the trade of Louisville throughout the South and South-west. In less than ten years this will be worth at least a million of dollars of trade each year to the city.

The Detroit *Post* gives the following as a verbatim copy of the rules and regulations drawn up by the School Board of a certain district in Sanilac County:

1st) School to Commenc at nine O.clock A. M. and close at four P. M. School to be cept quiet dureing School hours.

2ed) No Swareing nor quarling at reesess noon times or at School. No throwing of stones or snow bolls arand the school house or in it.

3ed) No Children to be allowed to come to School with sore eys or other Catching Deseses. No Scholiars to be allowed to goe into the neaberin houses ecept it be nessiery.

4th) No ink to be allowed to be Spilt or thron abont on the Desks or any of the School furniture. No scratching of Desks or marking of the same in any way or any of the School furniture.

5th) Children must render strict Obedence to thair teacher.

6th) all children that wilful brake any of theas Rules must be punished by thair teacher in any way she may See fit provided it shall be in acordenc with the priamary School laws.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* describing the Woodstock College, the leading institution of the Order of Jesuits in the United States, says:

"Woodstock College, which was opened in 1869, is built of granite, and is a very extensive structure. It has a front 312 feet, with a depth of 190 feet. The building stands on an elevation of 189 feet above the Patapsco River, and is about one-eighth of a mile from the railroad track. Surrounding it are 200 acres of land owned by the order, 100 of which are under cultivation. The grounds are very tastefully laid out with walks and grass-plots. The inmates of the institution number 116, 100 of whom are students or priests, the remainder being lay brothers. Nearly every State and Territory in the Union is represented, and there are several students from Europe. There are thirteen Professors of the higher order of studies. The library of the college is a very extensive and valuable collection. It contains 25,000 volumes, principally of a theological, historical, and philosophical character. The works are in almost every language, including Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, &c. There are also in the library one copy each of the Pentateuch and Book of Esther, written on parchment, and said to be over a thousand years old. In the lower portion of the building there is a printing office complete in all its appointments. There are also attached to the college blacksmith, carpenter, tailor, butcher, and paint shops. All the shoes and a great portion of the furniture used in the college are made on the premises. These various shops are operated by the lay brothers, who also work on the farm, raise vegetables, shoe horses, and do other kinds of labor. In the college cemetery there will shortly be erected a handsome mortuary chapel. There are nine persons buried in this cemetery, one of whom is Father Michael O'Connor, who died at Woodstock College October 18, 1872. Father O'Connor was formerly Bishop of Pittsburg, but gave up his See to join the Jesuits. He was for several years at Loyola College, in Baltimore. The work of the Jesuits in the United States is systematized by the division of the country into provinces. There are only two full provinces—Maryland and Missouri. There are also three vice provinces—New-York, New-Orleans, and California. The Province of Maryland embraces Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the New-England States. The Provincial or Superior of the Province of Maryland is Father Joseph E. Keller, who resides at Loyola College, Baltimore."

ANOTHER DOG.

The Marquette (Mich.) *Journal* tells with wonder how a certain dog in that vicinity "having several pairs of overshoes placed before him, and being told to watch them, will allow the respective owners of the shoes to take them without trouble; but should any one attempt to take those not belonging to him there is trouble in the camp immediately."

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

ILLNESS OF MR. BEACH, THE LEADING COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF—MR. FULLERTON DECLINES TO PROCEED WITH THE CASE IN HIS ABSENCE.

The Beecher trial was yesterday somewhat suddenly interrupted. The suspension, however, was not altogether unexpected, for Mr. Beach was suffering so severely from neuralgic pains on Thursday that the possibility of his attendance in court yesterday morning seemed very remote. His absence on a less important occasion might not have necessitated an interruption of the proceedings, but the critical stage at which the case has arrived rendered it undesirable for the plaintiff's remaining counsel to proceed without his assistance and advice. Therefore, at the sitting of the court, Mr. Fullerton asked that the further trial of the case be postponed until Monday in the event of Mr. Beach's non-attendance. He had not been apprised of his colleague's actual confinement from illness, but from his condition on Thursday evening he had no doubt that he was compelled to keep the house from severe indisposition. Mr. Fullerton also represented that the plaintiff was further embarrassed by the absence of Mr. Pryor, and that he and Mr. Morris did not wish to assume the responsibility of proceeding at such an important stage in the case. Mr. Morris supplemented Mr. Fullerton's representations touching the expediency of a postponement. The application was met in a spirit of ready concession by defendant's counsel. Mr. Evarts said they hoped to have been able to finish with the witness during the day, but admitted that the case had reached a point when evidence would be offered which would probably call for objection and argument. Under the circumstances, he thought the application was one in which defendant's counsel might fairly acquiesce. Mr. Porter added that he had never known Mr. Beach to fail in his duty except when compelled by the iron hand of necessity. Judge Neilson said he was satisfied from what Mr. Beach had told him on the previous evening, that he would not be able to attend. He was convinced of the reasonableness of the application, and approved of the spirit in which it had been met, and so adjourned the court until Monday morning. The disappointed spectators then retired regretfully from the court-room.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11 o'clock the jury were called.

The counsel were engaged in consultation for some moments, and Mr. Fullerton then arose and said:

If your Honor please, we are very much embarrassed this morning, upon our side, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Beach, occasioned, I suppose, by his illness. He was exceedingly unwell all day yesterday, so much so that he could not participate in the incidental discussions of the day, in consequence of a very severe and painful attack of neuralgic headache. He did not join me this morning, as was his custom, and I presume he is confined to his house. He may be here, however, in a short period. If your Honor will allow us to consult as to what course we will take, we will be very much obliged.

The court nodded assent. After consultation between counsel, Mr. Fullerton again said:

If your Honor please, the importance of this case, and the grave responsibility resting upon counsel on the part of the plaintiff, seem to make it proper that we should ask that this cause should lie over until Monday morning, unless Mr. Beach comes within a very brief period. We are without the aid of our other associate, Gen. Pryor, and so far as Judge Morris and myself are concerned, we feel unwilling to take the responsibility of conducting this case unaided by either of our other associates. As matter of course, the evidence of the witness upon the stand is of very great importance to this case, and the events to which his attention is hereafter to be called will have a very great influence upon the case. And we desire the presence of Mr. Beach before we shall proceed. Your Honor probably is aware that he is to present this case to the jury, and he would be taken at great disadvantage if he were not present to hear the testimony given by the witness, and derive all the advantages which flow from presence in court when evidence is given. He may be here, Sir, within a short period. I don't know; I have had no message from him this morning; but if he is not we shall ask the indulgence of the court until Monday morning.

Mr. Morris—I feel quite sure, if the court please, that Mr. Beach is detained at his house by sickness. Every day since the trial has commenced he has been very prompt, indeed, ahead of time, and I know that yesterday he was suffering very severely. He was unable during the recess to partake of any food, and was in distress all day. I hardly think that there is any probability of his arrival.

Mr. Evarts—There is no doubt, if you Honor please, that the suggestions of our learned friends are suitable to their position, as the same occurrence on our side might make them to ours. Mr. Beach, unfortunately, in a draft took cold day before yesterday, I think it was, and it led to the result which he generally fears in exposures of this kind—that is, the neuralgic pains to which he is subject, though otherwise a very strong man, as we all know. Now, it is proper that I should say that the expectation was that we should be able to conclude the evidence of this witness to-day. We might have been disappointed, but were not expecting to be. And it is also proper that I should intimate that there may arise some question or some objection in regard to the admission of evidence. Under that view the day would perhaps be one where the attendance of your associates [turning to Mr. Fullerton] might be more than ordinarily important. If the evidence were closed, why, it would be incapable of any consideration. And when your Honor sent down to me that telegram containing intelligence of the death of Mrs. Nelson, the widow of our late friend the eminent Judge, I did not know but your Honor intended perhaps to intimate some desire or feeling in regard to holding the court to-day on that account.

The Court—I have a strong impression myself that Mr. Beach will not be here from what he told me yesterday.

Mr. Porter—It is very evident, your Honor, that he ought not to have been here yesterday.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I presume that he would have been here to-day if it had been even possible; for I never knew him on any occasion to fail to be at his post unless it was in a case of sudden and dire necessity.

The Court—The suggestion in his behalf is quite reasonable, and the kindly manner in which it is received on the other side is very gratifying, and I think, that being the view of counsel, we will now adjourn.

Court was then adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BEECHER—A WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENT.

From the Brooklyn Eagle of yesterday.

A reporter of the *Eagle* approached Mr. Beecher just as the adjournment was ordered by the court. Mr. Beecher sat, with a smile on his countenance, swinging around in the witness-chair, and a knot of newspaper men and other friends gathered about him.

Reporter—Mr. Beecher, it looks to me as though there was a Providence in this.

Mr. Beecher—There is a Providence in everything, my boy.

Reporter—I thought this morning that this being Friday, if you should pass an exciting day on the stand for you, it would perhaps interfere with your prayer-meeting this evening.

Mr. Beecher—Oh, no, Sir; that would not make the least difference in the world. I am like one of those steamers built in water-tight compartments. If one of them gets smashed and fills up, the rest are all right. It does not make a bit of difference on that account. I think now I will take a ramble among the book shops. This trial has been like hash to me. You know hash is very good occasionally, but when you have had it for fifty or sixty days right along it becomes a little tiresome.

THE ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.

In the case in which William Augustus Myers, a seaman on the American brigantine John Sherwood, was tried in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of assaulting Isaac H. Stewart, the cook of the vessel, with a sheath-knife, the jury was charged yesterday morning, and, when about to retire, one of the jurors asked the court about the nature of the punishment in case of conviction, when the court sharply retorted that that was a matter with which the jury had nothing to do, it being entirely within the province of the court, and that he was surprised that an intelligent juror should ask such a question. The jury, after a brief absence, found Myers guilty, and he was remanded for sentence. A motion for a new trial was denied. Stewart died some days after the stabbing took place, but whether from typhoid fever or from the effects of the wound, could not be definitely ascertained.

A MURDERER'S REWARD.

THE HANGING OF SULLIVAN AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A QUICK DEATH AND LITTLE SUFFERING—THE CONDUCT OF THE SHERIFF.

Michael J. Sullivan, who murdered Daniel Talmadge at Metuchen, Dec. 1, 1874, paid the penalty of his crime in the City of New-Brunswick yesterday. His last night on earth was a very restless one. He started up frequently in his sleep, and awakened often to inquire the time. He arose at about 7 o'clock, and, having washed and dressed himself, was supplied with a breakfast of shad, toast, and a cup of coffee. He ate his meal, but without apparent relish, and half an hour later, when he was supplied at his own request with a glass of lemonade, he remarked that it would be his last drink. He was very moody and uncommunicative all the morning. Once when the Sheriff visited him he said that he was perfectly willing to die, but that he feared that the hanging would be improperly done. Sheriff Lupardus assured him that he need have no fear of anything of the kind, as the Sheriff of Middlesex County never bungled such jobs. The Sheriff intended to have carried out the judgment of the law immediately after 10 o'clock, but owing to the lateness of the arrival of the coffin, it was almost 11 o'clock when the Sheriff sought the cell of the doomed man to prepare him for his fate. The prisoner offered no resistance to the officers while the black cap was being placed on his head and the noose around his neck, but begged the deputies to handle him carefully, as he was a little stiff in the joints.

At about 10:53 the procession took up their march to the gallows. Sheriff Lupardus led the procession, Deputy Sheriff Carpenter following. Next came the prisoner, with Fathers Downes and Vascio on either side, while six Deputy Sheriffs brought up the rear. As he descended the jail steps into the yard, Sullivan showed evident signs of weakness, and leaned heavily upon his spiritual advisers. His face was very much flushed and swollen, as though he had been crying. He was led beneath the gallows, and the last religious rites were administered. In a few words, lowly spoken, he thanked the Sheriff for attentions shown him. The black cap was drawn down over his face and the noose adjusted. Anderson, the hangman, signaled the Sheriff, and he mechanically let the ax fall upon the rope. The next instant Sullivan was dangling between heaven and earth. He showed no signs of torture, and his neck was undoubtedly broken. Two or three minutes later his legs were drawn up a little convulsively, and his breast heaved twice. Within ten minutes after the cutting of the rope he was pronounced lifeless by County Physician Voorhies; two minutes later his pulse ceased beating, and the body was lowered. The doctors pressed their heads to his breast and found that the heart had stopped its pulsations. The body was allowed to hang for half an hour longer. Sullivan's brother and father were in the jail, and after the body had been cut down it was removed by them to Rahway, where it will be buried.

The interest in the execution noticeable among the people of New-Brunswick was very general, but no excitement prevailed. Large crowds congregated around the outside of the jail walls, and about 200 persons were allowed inside. The Sheriff had at first invited about 500 of his personal and political friends, but Judge Scudder, to whose attention the matter had been brought, wrote him a very caustic letter, commanding him to issue not more than 200 tickets, and this number was finally issued.

THE CASE OF CAPT. WILLIAMS AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The trial of Police Captain Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, was again adjourned yesterday, owing to the absence of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. When the case was called for trial before the Board of Police yesterday, Chief Clerk Hawley moved an adjournment, owing to his inability to procure the attendance of the chief witnesses for the prosecution. He stated that an application had been made to Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, for an attachment to compel the appearance of these witnesses, but to his great surprise the application was denied. It was now proposed to make another application to the same Judge in a different form, and it was intended to test the question, which is of vital importance to the board in its proceedings, whether it has any power to compel the attendance of witnesses properly subpœnaed. Col. Spencer, counsel for the accused, objected to the adjournment, as the case had been adjourned before for a similar reason. His client, he said, was entitled to a speedy hearing so as to be able to vindicate himself and cast off the imputations now resting on his moral character. He demanded that the trial proceed at once or that the complaint be dismissed. The board, after consultation, decided to adjourn the hearing until next Friday at 2 P. M. Col. Spencer then endeavored to have the hearing set down peremptorily for that date, but the board refused the request.

CIGAR-STAMP COUNTERFEITERS PLEAD GUILTY.

In the case in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, in which Louis Jacoby was tried on the charge of affixing counterfeit Custom-house stamps on boxes of domestic cigars, Jacoby pleaded guilty while the jury was out considering his case, and, with Julius Moll, charged with the same offence, who likewise pleaded guilty, was remanded for sentence.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, April 9, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 168.—*William T. Post, respondent, vs. Flavel H. Doremus, appellant.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 180.—*Berthia E. Disbrow, respondent, vs. John W. Mills, Surrogate, &c., of Westchester County, appellant.*—Argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by Addison Brown for respondent.

No. 166.—*Horatio N. Teed et al., respondents, vs. William Morton et al., appellants.*—Argued by Thomas Nelson, of counsel for appellants, and submitted for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Monday, April 12, 1875, at 10 A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, April 9: No. 283.—*Richard Windsor, plaintiff in error, vs. William N. McVeigh;* No. 633.—*Ann Gregory, plaintiff in error, vs. William N. McVeigh.*—The motion to dismiss these causes was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. P. Phillips in support of the same, and by Mr. S. F. Beach in opposition thereto.

No. 154 (assigned.)—*David Dowes et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.*—This cause was argued by Mr. C. Van Santvoord, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. H. M. Finch for the defendant in error.

No. 408 (assigned.)—*James Peay, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Messrs. Pike and Johnson, of counsel for the defendant in error. No counsel appeared for the plaintiff in error.

No. 152 (assigned.)—*John H. Martin, Administrator, appellant, vs. The United States.*—This cause was argued by Mr. T. J. Durant, of counsel for the appellant. The court declined to hear any further argument in this case.

No. 142.—*The United States, appellants, vs. C. V. Woodruff et al.;* No. 143.—*Bessie Elgeegaussen, Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States;* No. 166.—*C. V. Woodruff & Co., appellants, vs. The United States;* No. 223.—*Julia M. Mutt, Executrix, &c., vs. The United States.*—The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips, of counsel for the United States.

The court adjourned until Monday.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND CHILDREN AT THE HIPPODROME.

Over 500 children were brought to the City yesterday from Randall's Island, by order of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in order that they might take advantage of the invitation so kindly extended to them by Manager Hurd, to be present at a matinée performance at the Hippodrome. The little ones were brought from the island at an early hour in order to afford them an opportunity to make a tour through the museum and menagerie. The performance in the amphitheatre was highly enjoyed, the various acts and performers being greeted with shouts of approval and admiration. During the passage of the pageant called the Congress of Nations the ecstasy of the children increased as the novelties were unfolded to their gaze. The Father of His Country and the other representatives of America were vociferously cheered, and before the end of the act the boys were on familiar terms with the Pope, the Emperor William, the Emperor of all the Russias, and other prominent personages in the procession. After witnessing the monkey-race, they could no longer restrain themselves from giving expression to their gratitude to Mr. Hurd for such an enjoyable treat, and all the children rose from their seats simultaneously and gave three cheers for that gentleman and three for Mr. Barnum. After the last act the children were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where they were served with lunch, under the superintendence of Commissioner Brennan, who, with Commissioner Cox, was present during the visit to the Hippodrome.

LAW REPORTS.

A SECRET MARRIAGE AND WORTHLESS WILL.

A WEALTHY SOCIETY LADY UNITED TO A NORTH CAROLINA REPROBATE—SHE DIES IN CHARLESTON AND WILLS HER HUSBAND AN ANNUITY—THIS PROVISION OF THE WILL SET ASIDE BY SURROGATE HUTCHINGS.

Mrs. Susan A. Baker, a young lady of culture, high social position, and great wealth, left her mother's home, in New-York City, in the Spring of 1873, with John A. Baker, a lawyer, a native of North Carolina, and about forty three years of age, whom she had a few months previously secretly married. She died in Charleston, S. C., in 1874, leaving no children, and bequeathing an annuity of $1,500 to her husband for life. This provision of the will was contested by the relatives of the decedent, on the ground that it was obtained by the legatee through undue influence. Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, in a long decision, rejected this provision of the will. The Surrogate holds that the evidence shows that Baker, while a widower, in 1867 married a Miss Letitia Hargin, of Chicago, whom he afterward abandoned, and then, by suborned testimony, falsely charging her with adultery, obtained a fraudulent divorce from her subsequently, leading the decedent to believe that it had been legally obtained. The Surrogate uses the following language to show how Baker obtained by artful means the consent of the decedent to his offer of marriage, and then unduly influenced her to make him a legatee:

"The decedent, Susan A. Lawrence, yielded to professions of love made by John A. Baker, an experienced and polished man of the world, and under the influence of the passion which his words and presence inspired, consented to an engagement. But, with proper regard to the proprieties of life, and her own convictions of right, she broke the engagement when doubts were suggested as to his right to enter into a matrimonial alliance. Yet she believed in his honor, and in the integrity of his past acts and conduct, and was only too ready to give credence to every statement, and to magnify the importance of every fact which tended to dispel the doubts which had been raised as to his status as a marriageable man; and, blinded by love, she was equally ready to belittle the value of any statement or circumstance which militated against him as a man of truth and honor. Taking advantage of her weakness, he played upon her emotions through a clandestine correspondence, while her friends, who appreciated his true character, in deference to her feelings, never alluded to him in her presence. Baker's kinswoman, Eliza Brown, through whom he had become acquainted with the decedent's family, was in frequent communication with her, and was the convenient medium through which she received his letters. She was his agent to convey to her the legal opinion of Minnesota counsel that Baker's divorce from his wife, Letitia, was valid. She was his agent to visit counsel in New-York to get a further opinion to the same effect; and who, subsequently, introduced the decedent to that counsel. She was a witness of the marriage ceremony performed in secret, under which Baker claimed the decedent as his wife, and further, she was a witness to the paper executed as a will under which Baker claims as a legatee. All these acts on the part of Eliza Brown are proven, and with her secret but active agency in behalf of her kinsman Baker, it is not to be supposed that she did not sound his praises in the willing ears of the woman to marry whom was the immediate object of his scheme. But for the intervention of Miss Brown, it is improbable that the marriage would have been effected, or the paper propounded as a will would have been prepared or executed. And it is a pertinent fact for consideration also that Miss Brown, as well as Baker, was not produced as a witness on the stand; but her examination was taken under a commission, by which she could not be compelled to disclose all the facts within her knowledge connected with her communication and intercourse with Baker and the decedent. The relations of Miss Brown to Baker, as shown by the testimony, were such as to justify the belief that all her acts or influence over the mind of the decedent in obtainingg the marriage, and subsequently the execution of the will, were as the agent of Baker, and that if they constitute undue influence on her part, they must revert to Baker as the principal. But while I hold that the contestants have, in view of all the facts and circumstances, established an affirmative case of undue influence, I am further of the opinion that, were the proofs less convincing, considering the relations of the parties, the law would hold that the contestants have made out a case to justify me in declaring the bequest to Baker void through undue influence.

In the present case we have evidence which shows conclusively, to my mind, that the legatee, John A. Baker, had sufficient influence to induce a refined and sensitive woman, to whom a violation of the conventional proprieties of life was evidently repugnant, to consent to a marriage in opposition to the wishes of her family, who believed him unworthy of her, and to a marriage in secret—always an act done with regret, and seldom by a woman of the character and social position of the decedent, except when impelled by a passion which would consent to any sacrifice for the object of her love. And his influence was sufficient, after the marriage had been kept secret for months from her family, to whom she was fondly attached, to consent to clandestinely leave the protection of the household, with the man who had inspired and fostered the passion, to go to a distant State and accept his doubtful protection instead. An influence sufficient to accomplish these results is equal to procuring the execution of a testamentary instrument from the decedent which would give the chief actor a life interest in a portion of her estate, and this I hold to have been affirmatively proven in this case; and certainly the one most interested in sustaining the instrument has failed to convince me, as under the law he should do, in view of his relations with the decedent, and of all the facts and circumstances which have been developed in the proofs, that no sinister means were used by him to secure the bequest in his favor."

THE MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

Anthony Imhoff holds a claim for $2,900 for repairs made on the Macomb's Dam Bridge, which he seeks to enforce against the City. The Controller refused to pay, and an application was made yesterday to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel payment. This work was done before the annexation of a portion of Westchester County, and under the law then existing Westchester and New-York were to share equally the expense of constructing and repairing bridges over the river which then divided them. Now the plaintiff claims, the consolidation having been perfected, the City of New-York should be held responsible for the whole cost. On this theory application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the amount of the claim. To the objection on behalf of defendant that the work had been done on contracts not awarded after public biddings, it was urged that the work was done under three seperate contracts. In opposition it was argued that the claim had not been audited by the Finance Department; that the work was in reality done under one contract, and being of an amount which required it to be let by public bidding, it should have been so awarded, and that plaintiff's remedy was not by way of mandams, but by a suit at law to recover the amount claimed to be due him. The court reserved its decision.

THE DETECTIVE MASON TRIAL.

The case in which George Albert Mason, formerly employed by Col. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, to ferret out counterfeiters, is indicted for selling and having in possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit money, was called on for trial in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, by Judge Benedict, yesterday morning. Counsel for Mason asked for an adjournment of the case in order to get the testimony of Secretary Bristow, Col. William P. Wood, and others, to show that Mason was regularly employed in the Secret Service Department, and had been extremely active and useful in the discharge of his duties. Assistant District Attorney Purdy said that the testimony sought did not go to the merits of the charges against Mason. Counsel for Mason replied that there was evidence in the form of documents taken from Mason when he was arrested, and which had not been recovered, which would go to show that Col. Washburn had initiated these present proceedings against Mason in order to prevent him from proving that he [Washburn] was in league with counterfeiters. A recess was taken to enable Mason's counsel to obtain certain papers, which he claimed were of importance for the defense. After recess, counsel said that he had been unable to find the papers, and Mr. Purdy said that he would not object to secondary, or oral evidence, in relation to such of these papers as could not be presented on the trial. A jury was then impaneled. Three were set aside for having formed opinions, and four were peremptorily challenged by the defense and three by the prosecution. An adjournment was taken to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

LABORERS SEEKING THEIR HIRE.

A suit involving the right of about one hundred laborers to obtain their hire out of moneys to be paid by the City on contracts on which they have done work is now on trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term. It appears that one James Flanagan obtained a contract for the laying out of Concord avenue and Denman place, and, as the laborers claim, hired 100 of them, with the understanding that they were to be paid out of the money received from the City in payment of the contract price. Flanagan took in a partner named Zink, and by the laborers it was understood that these two parties conducted the work. When they came to look for their pay, however, the laborers discovered that the contract had been assigned away by Flanagan and Zink to other parties, and by those other parties assigned to still others, and that $5,000 of the contract price had been collected from the City, out of which they [the laborers] had got nothing. The present suit was then brought to have those assignments declared void, and to have the amount still unpaid on the contract ($3,494 in the custody of the Department of Public Works, and $1,400 in that of the Controller,) directed to be paid over to them in satisfaction of their claims. The case is still on trial.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Daniel Jones, who stabbed Minnie Noyes on the 2d inst., pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent by the Recorder to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mr. Frank W. Pullman, who was appointed by United States District Attorney Bliss to succeed Assistant District Attorney Post, who has resigned, was, yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Purdy, admitted to practice in all the degrees in the United States Circuit Court.

Thomas King, indicted for stealing a silver watch from the person of William Deitz, of No. 61 West street, on the 1st of April, pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person in General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Johnson, charged with breaking into the premises of William Hilgenberg, at No. 126 Hester street and stealing therefrom an overcoat valued at $60, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday William Halloran was called up, charged with stabbing Patrick Baker, of No. 344 East Sixty-third street, inflicting three wounds in the hand. District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of assault and battery, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

On the 9th of March a laborer named John Donohue snatched a pocket-book containing $8 72 from Mrs. Thomas Latham, No. 285 Fifth avenue. The thief was pursued by Charles H. Sayer, until arrested by Officer Madigan. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Donohue pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in the Penitentiary.

The United States Grand Jury came into the criminal branch of the United States Circuit yesterday morning, before Judge Benedict, and presented indictments against Gen. William G. Mank, formerly a Secret Service detective, for selling counterfeit fifty-cent currency, and for having in possession counterfeit national currency and treasury notes, with intent to pass them. An effort will be made to try Mank at the present term of the court.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Keating, indicted for receiving five pairs of the boots stolen from the store of Jacob Emanuel, at No. 182 Suffolk street, on the 9th of March, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for one year. James H. Booth, who stole an overcoat, the property of James McNamee, of No. 69 Carmine street, with whom he boarded, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles G. Cooper, assignee in bankruptcy of the bankrupt estate of Daniel Sagendorf, brought suit in the United States District Court to recover from Richard W. Hill, Amasa Humphrey, and James F. Brower about $5,000 worth of real and personal estate in the town of Shandaken, Ulster County, N. Y., which, it was alleged, had been fraudulently conveyed to them by Sagendorf, in order to defraud his creditors. Yesterday Judge Blatchford gave a decision dismissing the bill, holding that the evidence failed to sustain the allegations of fraud.

In the suit of Arnold, Constable & Co. to recover from John B. Close $620 57 for dry goods furnished to the defendant's wife and daughters, tried in Supreme Court, Circuit, and noticed in THE TIMES of yesterday, the jury failed to agree and were discharged. The question was whether the goods furnished were what is recognized in law as necessaries. It is understood that the rock on which the jury split was made up of fine Summer dresses, which formed a part of the bill. These, it appears, were for Mrs. Close, and were regarded by some of the jurors as not all necessary.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

James Gordon, of No. 648 Water street, was committed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of picking the pocket of Joseph Mantemorl, of No. 348 Water street, of a gold watch worth $20.

Newsboy and boot-black pickpockets are getting to be a pest. At least fifty of them have been committed at the Tombs Police Court within a few months. Yesterday Walter White, aged thirteen, a bright, intelligent newsboy, living at No. 63 Oliver street, was held on a charge of picking the pocket of William Palen, of No. 33 West Thirty-sixth street, yesterday morning. White, in response to the usual question as to guilt or innocence, replied that he had nothing to say, and signed his name to the statement paper.

A DISHONEST SALESMAN.

Morris Celler, a salesman in the employ of Celestio Palacio & Co., cigar-dealers, No. 214 Pearl street, purchased goods at several stores in the name of his employers, and paid for them with checks of the firm, to which he had forged their indorsement. It was also discovered that Celler had collected a bill of $45 from G. S. Hotchkiss for goods supplied by his employers, and had neglected to account for the money. The accused was arrested, and two indictments were found against him—one for forgery and another for embezzlement. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of forgery in the fourth degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Stillman vs. Leavitt.—Motion denied, without costs, upon plaintiff stipulating within five days to discontinue without costs, otherwise granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Gibbs vs. Gibbs.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Southwick vs. First National Bank of Memphis.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Prouty vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—Order granted.

Carpenter vs. Strange.—Granted; memorandum.

Davidson vs. Alfaro; Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motions denied.

Penfield vs. James; Oatley vs. Legrain.—Memorandums.

Whalen, &c., vs. Burke.—Order sending report back to Referee.

Mott vs. Mott.—Motion granted; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Potter vs. Colter.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hieronymus vs. Stauf et al.—Upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy of the case as settled, the case will be marked "settled," and ordered on file.

Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Taxation affirmed, and motion for readjustment denied, with $10 costs.

Gouter vs. Wilbur.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to counter-claim.

Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled. Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Bertrand vs. Carl.—Motion granted, and Alfred Erbe appointed Receiver.

Derleth et al. vs. Field.—See memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Curtis.

Johnston vs. Johnston.—Findings settled and signed.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Halstead vs. Cockroft.—See opinion with Clerk of Special Term.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Woolf vs. Jacobs.—See memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Hull vs. Eplatimer.—Let counsel for the respective parties appear before me at such time as they may agree upon.

Pitts vs. Pitts.—Motion to open default denied, with leave to renew upon affidavits showing that the defendant has a good defense to the action.

Rhodes vs. The Spectator Company.—Order granted.

Silberstein vs. Heller.—Motion denied, with leave to renew on additional affidavits.

Rogogensky vs. Rogogensky.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Coombe vs. Cantrell.—See memorandum for counsel.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
Gentlemen's Congress Boots, $4.
No. 241 4th av.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th.1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 16th.......2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 19th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th......7:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' STEAM-BOAT COMPANY FOR TROY AND POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The boats of this line will resume their regular trips for the season on MONDAY, April 12, leaving Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., daily except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Freight received on and after Monday.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the 26TH DAY OF APRIL 1875, at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
MCDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—On MONDAY and THURSDAY, April 12 and 15, at 10:30 o'clock each day, at No. 386 3d av., viz: Parlor suits in brocatel, reps, and hair cloth, elegant pier and other mirrors, centre, kitchen, and other tables; marble-top, walnut, painted, and enameled chamber suits, dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, mattresses, bed-springs oil-cloth, carpets, &c. M. R. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee. Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES ATTENDED TO.
D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 14 PINE ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON,
JAMES N. PLATT, } Executors.
f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.
d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LUCAS HENDRIK WEETJEN, Johan Weetjen, George Lodewyk Wurfbain, Dries Lodewyk Wurfbain, Jacob Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Pieter Adolph Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Julius Hendrik Tutein Nolthenius, Abraham de Haan, Jacob Voorhoeve, Hermanus Corneiliszoon Voorhoeve, Jacob Anthony Voorhoeve, Cornelis Voorhoeve, Jacob Voorhoeve, Junior, C. W. M. Van-de-Velde, and Johan Carp, plaintiffs, against THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Horace Thompson, George L. Becker, William G. Moorhead, Jay Cooke, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Junior, Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, Henry D. Cooke, composing the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; Emerson Foote, Chauncey Vibbard, and Alexander P. Fiske, composing the firm of Foote, Vibbard & Co., and Franklin Woodruff, Jeremiah P. Robinson, George C. Robinson, and Francis D. Moulton, composing the firm of Woodruff & Robinsons; Hugh McCulloch, John H. Puleston, Frank H. Evans, and George F. Cutter, —— Russell, and —— Moulton, composing the firm of Russell & Moulton; The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 187 .

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1874.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap10-1aw6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife, Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, Otis N. Cutler, Mary C. Cutler, his wife, L. Bradford Prince, and Theresa Chilson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—No. 2.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh27-1aw6wS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to that part of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York entitled, "Of proceedings against corporations in equity," to all persons in anywise interested in the AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, that the subscriber, the Receiver of said company, will render a full and accurate account of all his proceedings, on oath, to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1875, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a Referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1875.

GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver.
mh27-1aw3wSa.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 12, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFfee, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MR. HENRY VARLEY,
OF LONDON,
will preach in
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME
SUNDAY EVENING.

This is his last sermon in New-York, as he leaves on Monday.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"A Revival of Righteousness."
Evening at 7:45,
"Paradise Lost."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"TRIFLING WITH SIN."
Evening:
"THE TRANSLATION OF ELIJAH."
Baptism after evening sermon.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11—
"A REVIVAL OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."
Evening at 7:45—
"PARADISE LOST."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SERVICES SUNDAY, APRIL 11.
DR. THOMSON'S BIBLE-CLASS, 5 O'CLOCK.

Meeting for young men, lecture-room, at 6:30 o'clock. SERVICE OF SONG—Congregational singing in the hall at 7:30 o'clock.

Address to young men at 8 o'clock by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON.

Young men's meetings Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock in the parlors. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the lecture-room.

On Thursday, April 15, this meeting will be held in Association Hall for prayer and conference concerning "Personal work for Christ in the City."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
MONDAY EVENING, April 12.
Readings by Prof. J. W. HARTLEY.
Music by Mr. HENRY CARTER.

AT HALL NO. 55 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway, Mrs. F. O. Hyser, inspirational speaker, lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AN OPEN DOOR.—THE MESSENGER OF THE coming King will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Church of Philadelphia in Asia as a Type of the Church of Mount Zion."—Rev. iii.; 7. 13.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, April 11, services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30. Seats free in the evening.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—All are invited; seats free; service morning and evening. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—There will be preaching Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.,
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; morning service at 10:30, the Rector will preach. Afternoon at 3:30, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, will speak of "His recent visits to the Missions in Mexico." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.—(PRESBYterian.) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., Pastor.—Rev. William Adams, D.D., will preach Sunday morning, services commencing at 11 o'clock. Anniversary of the Sunday-school Missionary Association at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley will preach on Sabbath Evening, April 9.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. The ordinance of Scriptural baptism will be administered. Strangers will be cordially welcomed.

COMMUNION IN THE SIXTH AVENUE Union Reformed Church. Sunday morning at 10:30. Rev. William B. Merritt will preach in the evening at 7:30 a sermon before the Merritt Literary Association. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORNER 34TH ST.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "An American in the Cathedrals of Europe;" evening, "Freshness and Grandeur of the Experience of Man."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach at 10:30 A. M and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Sunday, April 11—Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. William P. Pearce will preach at both services.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. Bishop Falkner, of Brooklyn, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SERVICE.—CHURCH OF THE HEAVenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st.—Sunday, April 11, at 7:30. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Howland, on "Paradise." Morning service (Holy Communion) at 10:30 A. M.

E. V. WILSON WILL HOLD A SPIRITUAL séance, for reading character and giving test, at De Garmo Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, sharp. Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE AND GIVE tests in Armory Hall, Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st.—Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will (D. V.) preach morning and evening. The rite of confirmation will be administered in the evening. All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 11th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer 10:30 A. M.; children's service 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 P. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Bible-school at 9 A. M.; morning service at 10:30 A. M.; special missionary service at 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Hon. Henry P. Haven and Rev. A. R. Maconbrey.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST., corner 4th av.—Preaching by Pastor, T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening; Sunday-school 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—There will be preaching as usual on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

MEXICO.—BISHOP LEE, OF DELAWARE, WHO visited Mexico as a delegate from the House of Bishops, and Rev. Dr. Dyer, will give some account of the Reformation there. The meetings are thus appointed: On Sunday, April 11, 1875, at 10:30 A. M., in St. Mark's Church; at 3:30 P. M. in the Church of the Atonement; at 7:30 P. M. a general public meeting in the Church of the Ascension.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. W. W. Hammond, of Jersey City, N. J., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY class his day, as usual; also, the Superintendent's class next Tuesday afternoon. The Normal class next Friday evening, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel. Subject: "Methods of Bible Study," Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of Buffalo, Conductor.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., on Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject, "The Judgment of God according to truth." Evening Service, 7:30. "Hindrances to Christian Life." Young People's meeting at 7 o'clock.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PREACHER TO THE Independent Liberal Society, lately worshiping in Lyric Hall, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre. Subject—"Proving and Holding Fast."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—There will be preaching in the church on Sabbath, 11th inst., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. B. Shepperd. Seats free; strangers invited.

PREACHING IN THE FIRST MISSION Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Rev. H. W. Knapp, Pastor. Baptism after the evening service. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST ST., west of 9th av.—Rev. W. B. Guiscard preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Sabbath-school will be held at 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton and the Pastor.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL REPEAT the sermon delivered by him on the anniversary of the House of Mercy, New-York, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av., corner of 45th st., on Sunday, April 10, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN FITZPATRICK, PASTOR OF the West Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on Sunday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meetings Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. C. HOYT WILL PREACH IN ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer at 9; Litany and Celebration, (choral.) 10:30; Children's, 3 P. M.; Evening Prayer, (chorl.) 7:30, with sermon—the second in the course on the "Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Seats furnished strangers.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., Rev. G. C. Lucas will preach Sabbath morning, April 11, at 10:30 o'clock; sermon to the young, on account of the death of Miss Madden, at 7:30 P. M.; subject: "Why is the Death of the Righteous Called a Sleep?"

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) by Elder J. H. Whitmore, from Washington, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ, and Immortality at his Appearing.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Preaching by Rev. John M. Reid, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited and welcome.

PEW FOR SALE IN UNIVERSITY PLACE Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Booth's, No. 57, middle aisle. Apply to Mr. CULYER, Sexton.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 1,296 Broadway, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,332, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 83 Cedar street, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment, or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animals)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties

Persons or firms in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector of Internal Revenue, at 7th st. and 3d av., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1175.
JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES
May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards,) liable to pay any of the Special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal st., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875. }

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—L'OMBRA, (Italian Opera)—Miss Adelaide Randall, Miss M. Hoffman, Signor Beufratelli, Signor Tagliapietra.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—RAFAEL—Mr. J. H. Montague, H. Beckett, J. B. Polk, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Giraudin Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT—Mrs. Madeline Schiller, soloist, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It would be useless at this moment for newspapers to discuss the technical points at issue in the proceedings which have been taken to compel the appearance of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the *Sun*, as a witness before a court in Washington. But it is worthy of notice that one reason given for Mr. DANA's not complying with the summons—namely, that it is designed to cover vexatious, cunning, and vindictive proceedings, having their origin in the District of Columbia—is fully justified by certain admissions in the Washington papers. Thus, we read in the Washington *Star*, of April 8, that "some parties here were armed with a warrant from the Police Court for the arrest of Mr. DANA." It looks very much like a plot. When traps of this sort are set, it is not surprising that editors of newspapers, who have given offense to some of the ruling powers in Washington, should decline to be inveigled to that city. Whatever may be the legal merits of the question which Mr. DANA has raised, and which Judge BLATCHFORD has at present under consideration, we cannot doubt that he is morally justified in refusing to go to Washington until the legality of the present proceedings against him is fully established. Newspapers are amenable to the law—we only wish that some of them could be more readily reached by it—but forms of law ought not to be used as a stalking-horse for the malice of "Bosses" and other persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the criticisms to which they have been subjected. Mr. DANA's counsel has given cogent reasons for his client's present course, and we have no doubt that Judge BLATCHFORD will decide upon the issue without respect to persons.

At a time when public charity is being taxed so heavily for the unemployed, it is not a little singular that domestic servants should be more exacting than ever in their demands. There is a sort of trades-union among them, and they are now holding out for higher wages, while many of them insist, as an additional condition, upon having servants engaged to wait upon *them*. Thus, a large number of so-called cooks are now coolly asking for $40 a month and a kitchen maid. They turn up their noses at any situation which does not fit in with these preposterous claims. It is pretty nearly time that the ladies combined to resist this new form of "servantgalism." It would also be an appropriate moment for breaking down that unreasonable custom of requiring ladies to go to the lodgings of the cooks and other "help" who advertise for situations. "Call for three days at so-and-so" is now the rule in servants' advertisements, although other people who want places are very glad to go to the employer's house or store in search of engagements. When a lady answers one of these advertisements, she has to go to some tenement house, at the risk of catching fever or small-pox, and finds herself subjected to an impudent series of questions as to the number of her children, the size of her kitchen, the holidays she allows, and all the rest of it. It is entirely the fault of the ladies themselves that they submit to this annoyance. They should make servants come to them, not run after the servants. That is the natural course of doing business, and if men had to engage servants, they would soon insist upon carrying it out.

The Constitution of 1846 called for legislative provision for the removal of all State officers whose functions are administrative for misconduct or malversation in office. As pointed out by the Governor in his Canal Message, the power thus intrusted to the Legislature has remained for twenty-nine years unexecuted. The bill reported yesterday from the Senate Judiciary Committee is intended to remedy this neglect. It provides that the Governor "may remove any Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, or State Prison Inspector, for misconduct or malversation in office," after giving such officer an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. This is no doubt a somewhat sweeping piece of legislation, but it is quite in harmony with the obvious intent of the Constitution, and with the administrative necessities of the time. The fact of these officers being elected by the people in the same manner as the Governor himself, can hardly be accepted as a reason for exempting them from liability to removal by the executive head of the State in case of betrayal of their public trust. The existing recourse to impeachment is too tedious; the mere fact of election by the people is not held sufficient to exempt Sheriffs and District Attorneys from the liability to summary removal by the Governor, and there has been no complaint of the abuse of Executive authority over these officials.

Mr. PAUL BOYTON has undertaken a tremendous task in his attempt to cross the Channel from Dover to Boulogne to-day. His apparatus is a sort of water-proof armor, so weighted that he stands perpendicularly in the water, and partly submerged. He expects to paddle himself across in twelve or thirteen hours, should he have good luck. But the distance, as he must traverse it, is fifty miles, and his anticipated speed is set too high. If this style of navigation is to become practicable, BOYTON's success will be a long step toward the realization of a wild dream. The daring waterman goes out with the best wishes of England and America, presented in the messages of the Queen and Minister SCHENCK.

Advices from Key West and Havana contradict previous alarming reports concerning the prevalence of the yellow fever at those ports. There have been only about forty cases in Havana during the whole of the past season, and there was next to nothing for a foundation in the story that Key West is threatened with an epidemic. The original reports were spread far and wide, creating much consternation. As our relations with the West Indian and Gulf ports are intimate, the denial of the truth of these sensational dispatches will be gratefully received.

SHALL WE HAVE CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

We notice that some of the prominent members of the Catholic clergy in this City deprecate the public discussion of the arrangement they have proposed for incorporating their schools with the public schools. They say that altogether too much is made of the matter; that it is in the hands of a competent and respectable committee, who will decide upon it with much better information than writers for the press can have, and that it would be well to leave it to their decision. Others, we also perceive, have advanced the suggestion that what the Roman Catholic clergy really wish to do is to turn over their schools to the Board of Education; in other words, to practically abandon them, and to retain no other connection with them than they have as citizens with any schools. In the light of all these suggestions, the criticism of the press and the protests of citizens are on the whole mildly characterized as impertinent.

We do not find ourselves able to agree with this view of the case. The arrangement proposed by the Catholic priesthood relates to a matter of the utmost possible importance to the people, not only of this City, but to the people of the State, and even of the country. The public schools of New-York are a part of a system which prevails over the United States, and the unity of purpose which characterizes the system is all the more remarkable because there is no central organization. The schools are the outgrowth of a common conviction, and are everywhere established to serve the same end, namely to fit our children to become citizens of a free Republic. They are intimately connected with our system of government, and are in fact, in a sense, its foundation, as they certainly are its greatest safeguard. Any proposition coming from the Catholic clergy to obtain any influence over the schools of the greatest City in the Union, however modest and harmless it may seem, is necessarily of great public importance. It cannot, and will not, be referred to any committee for final decision. It belongs to the people, and it must be discussed candidly and plainly, whether the clergy concede the pertinence of the discussion or not.

For we repeat, what cannot be ignored in this case, that the Catholic clergy are so peculiarly situated that all that they do and all that they say must be interpreted by a different rule from that which should ordinarily be applied. The Catholic Church is committed by the solemn official utterances of its highest authority to implacable hostility to the system of free non-sectarian education. Whatever may be the personal opinions of individual priests, their course *as* priests is not left to themselves. Its motive is declared and its purpose fixed by an authority which they cannot dispute, in language which cannot be mistaken. The famous papal *syllabus errorum* declares that the theory of "popular schools open to children of all classes, freed from all ecclesiastical authority, government, and intervention, subject fully to the civil and political power, in conformity with the will of rulers and the prevalent opinion of the age," is an error. It further declares that to suppose that the civil power must be recognized as having sole authority in the discipline of the public schools, the arrangement of the studies, or the choice and approval of the teachers, is an error. And it adds, in the most sweeping manner, that Catholics may not approve of "that system of instructing youth which consists in separating it from the Catholic faith and from the power of the Church, and in teaching exclusively, or at least primarily, the knowledge of natural things and the earthly ends of social life alone."

These declarations but embody in plain language the principle which has long controlled the Church, and which still animates it. We desire to speak with all due respect of the Catholic clergy. They are a devoted, earnest set of men, in the main sincere as most men of their calling in all Churches are. We do not question their profound conviction that they are acting in the right, and for the eternal interest of the whole human family. But this very sincerity and depth of conviction makes it the more necessary to watch closely the steps they take, for in exact proportion to it is their devotion to a principle radically opposed to our public schools. They admit, as a class, that the Pope is infallible, and the Pope says that the whole theory of our public schools is an error, and cannot be approved by Catholics. We do not see how it is possible for the friends of our non-sectarian education to ignore this fact in judging of the professed and actual purpose of the priesthood.

How can we suppose, knowing the existence of the Papal declarations, and their supreme acknowledged authority—how can we suppose for a moment that the priests really wish or intend to abandon the schools which they have built up at such an enormous cost, or to subject them to a method of management unqualifiedly condemned by the Church? Such a supposition is absurd. With all respect to the Catholic dignitaries who indirectly suggest it, we must say that they have no right to make such a suggestion. It is misleading, and it is a severe tax on the courtesy of our people to ask them to believe that it is not intentionally misleading. And if the clergy have no such intention, if they are seeking, in the least objectionable manner they can devise, to obtain influence *as priests* on our public school system, then they must be met on the threshold, and be frankly but uncompromisingly opposed at every step. Any influence on their part over these schools must be hostile—relentlessly, constantly, essentially hostile. There is no middle ground open for our people, or for the priesthood. Facts beyond the control of either party have fixed their respective positions. We regret that these positions are hopelessly opposed, but since they are so, our people must and will accept the duty imposed upon them, which is to yield nothing to the priesthood.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly is getting tired of its own existence. It has resolved, if the Senate concur, that the legislative session shall end in a fortnight. It is hardly to be wondered at that the "responsible majority" at Albany should be rather sick of their attempt to conduct public business. At the very opening of the session they showed their total incapacity for the task they had taken in hand, and when, after a preposterous waste of time, they finally got settled down to work, they showed a lack of party cohesion and a talent for squabbling among themselves which have had no parallel in recent legislative experience. The only thing which they succeeded in doing was in passing a number of disreputable jobs, modeled after the precedents of the Tweed legislation of 1870–71, and chiefly directed against the public Treasury of this City. One of the earliest achievements of the Speaker of the House was to make a most offensive assault upon the character and motives of the Governor of the State, and to crack the whip of Tammany Hall in the faces of country members, who were reminded that they owed their election to JOHN KELLY. One of his latest feats of parliamentary tactics has been to express his disgust with the entire Tammany delegation, and to contemptuously refuse to be regarded as the leader of a set of men who could not lead themselves.

It is perfectly natural that the majority in the Assembly should declare itself to be heartily tired of legislative existence. But it is not at all clear that the Senate should be perfectly ready to help it to perform the somewhat untimely operation of "happy dispatch." The more people see of the Democrats in the Legislature, the less they like them, but as matters stand, that is one very good reason why they should be allowed to see a little more of them. If they retained any capacity for mischief, the case might be different. But that has been proved to be impossible, and they ought not to be allowed to shirk the work that remains to be done because they have abandoned all hope of doing it in their own way. The great point on which the Democrats set their heart at the beginning of the session was the capture of the entire patronage and power of the City Government of New-York, to be used in the interest of Tammany Hall. They have not only given up that attempt, but they are very apprehensive lest the power they have gained in this City should be very effectually neutralized. The respectable sentiment of this City certainly demands that some checks should be placed upon the system which intrusts the division of the spoils of local office to a gang of ward politicians, and which makes the transaction of public business dependent on the selection of officials made in corner groggeries. There are enough Democrats in the Assembly disgusted with the arrogant rule of Tammany Hall to present a fair chance of crippling that organization, and it is a pity to defeat such an experiment for want of time.

It is extremely doubtful whether the pending measures of canal reform can be disposed of within a fortnight, and it is perfectly certain that the report of the Committee of Investigation cannot be ready within that time. The "snap judgment" of a sudden adjournment would be a great relief to the Canal Ring, but one that the people are not disposed to give them. The responsibility for making a long session must rest with the majority that frittered away the time up to the middle of February in barren sessions and fruitless wrangling. The Republicans have been compelled to draft most of the important general laws called for by the constitutional amendments, and they must provide the time necessary for securing their final passage. When the newspaper organs of the Democracy are busy accusing the party leaders of ignorance and incapacity, when these leaders are trying, in every possible way, to break down the head of their party in the State, and when that head is anxiously intent upon reforms which can only be carried out in despite of the most powerful influences in his own party, it is a pity to spoil so interesting a situation by adjournment. People who are disposed to trust the Democracy with the control of the affairs of the nation had better be afforded a good chance of seeing the uses to which that party turns its brief lease of power in this State.

CHILD BEGGARS.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when children begging in our streets were not a frequent sight. Now they are so common as to constitute a most serious nuisance. The streets and avenues fairly swarm with them. Some of them offer a flimsy excuse for soliciting alms in the shape of pins, toothpicks, or picture-books; or they raise a tremendous dust with a wrecked broom, or try to keep the horrible cross-walks clean in the Winter time. It seems hard not to bestow some gratuity upon this latter class. They are mendicants, to be sure, but they seem to be trying to earn a living, and their work is sometimes a real benefit to people weary of plodding through mire and slush. After all, taking a multitude of disguises, as they do, it is evident that a great portion of these begging children are "professionals," as that phrase is understood by the initiated. That is to say, they are sent out to roam in the streets by grown men and women—"proprietors," if you will—for whom they are compelled to bring in the gains of each day's mendicancy. The number of the really deserving poor children to be found in the streets is very small. It makes no figure whatever in the problem of public mendicancy. They may be driven out by their parents, or by their cruel taskmasters; in either case, they follow beggary as a permanent means of obtaining a living for other people. A little lad about nine years of age was found begging after midnight, on Twenty-third street, near Madison square. On being questioned, he said that he had been sent out at noon to beg, and that he dared not go home without twenty-five cents. His "beat" extended from Fifteenth street to Madison square, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. He said his sister, aged eleven, was on the next "beat" below, extending from Fifteenth street to Washington square. Perhaps the child told an untruth, but, on that same night, a little girl, identified as the partner of the boy, was found in front of Delmonico's, begging of late revelers. Both children said that they were sent out by their mother.

Such instances as these could be indefinitely multiplied. For our present purpose, it is not necessary to inquire in what proportion of them it would be found that the children were arrant impostors, and how many would be discovered as truthful. It is enough to know that the evil exists, and that it is increasing constantly. One of the worst features of this miserable business is that somebody is training up a large class of persons to vagrancy. By and by, we shall have a mendicant population that will outnumber that of any of the cities of Southern Europe or the East. Everybody knows that young people who are accustomed to being helped continually by friends, soon acquire habits of dependence, and so utterly lose all ambition as to become absolute dead weights on society. It is impossible to expect that begging boys and girls will ever be anything but begging men and women. We are, therefore, daily confirming in the profession of beggary a vast number of young people who ought to be in better business. A gentleman walking on Fifth avenue from the Brevoort House to Thirty-sixth street, the other day, counted twenty-seven begging children in that distance. Of these the large majority were little girls. One must shudder when he thinks of the future shame and misery which is involved in this simple statement. On other thoroughfares, from far "down town" to about Fiftieth street, a childish horde roams incessantly up and down, using all sorts of artifices to extract alms.

Sentimentalists may think they see in this display of juvenile beggary a great deal of suffering. But very many of the children have never known any other life than this. They follow begging as they would any other means of occupation. The urchin who goes about with a tin sign on his breast, beseeching the charitable public to "have pity on eight fatherless children" plays at chuck-farthing with all the happy *abandon* of a boy who does not carry over his heart the woes of so many hapless orphans. The dirty girls who draw a long face, and squeeze a few real tears while they implore "a penny to buy bread," will laugh at the wayfarer, or fling horrible words after him, as he passes on unmoved. It is undoubtedly true that the young vagrants do represent a great deal of misery and depravity. These things are pitiable in themselves. The lairs from which they come out into the streets must be unclean and vile. Some of these waifs of the streets carry contagion with them, visiting upon the healthy localities of the City the penalty of neglecting the baser elements of a great population.

Carelessness is the cause of all this rapid growth of juvenile beggary. People give money carelessly, and so encourage the beggars. Our Municipal Police system is still so lax that this phase of mendicancy grows unchecked. It flourishes like a rank weed. It seems hard to curb the liberal, we may almost say prodigal, instincts of our people; but it is unquestionable that this trait of our national character offers large rewards to beggary. It is safe to say that a vast proportion of the money given in the streets is worse than thrown away. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will have a fine field for usefulness when they begin to hunt down the creatures who sustain themselves in idleness on the earnings of boys and girls who are growing up in wickedness and crime. We shall always have the poor with us; but it will be a happy day when we are sure that the few beggars found in the streets are really deserving and helpless.

HINTS TO TOURISTS IN EUROPE.

Most of the people who will, in the course of the next eight or ten weeks, start on the European tour, expect to bring home not only certain presents for their relatives and particular friends, but a large amount of information, to be profusely distributed among their acquaintances in general. A few hints as to the items of knowledge especially desirable for this purpose will doubtless, therefore, be gratefully received by those contemplating a foreign tour. These suggestions will, we would modestly remark, be all the more valuable from the circumstance that they are not the result of mere theory, but are derived from the practical experience of large numbers of those who have successfully traveled "all over Europe," and with replenished minds and trunks, have safely got back again.

In the first place, then, a returned European tourist should be able to tell his friends a great deal that will be new to them about Paris. He should be prepared, among other points, to assure them that the great majority of the people there speak French. If the traveler be a lady, it will also be important to mention the fact that many, especially of the better educated classes, speak the language in the pure Parisian manner, as she was taught it at school. Another point which the tourist should be able to state is that things in France have greatly changed since the overthrow of the Empire, not only in regard to the Government, but also in respect to many other matters. The traveler should likewise be able to inform all admiring auditors that Paris is situated on the River Seine, and also that the influence exerted by its inhabitants over the whole French nation has always been, even for a capital city, remarkably great.

Germany has of late years taken off some of the interest on the part of travelers which was formerly allotted to France. A tourist, therefore, should be sure not to come back from Europe without knowing that there are some universities in Germany. He should also be fully aware that a good many of the Germans are in the habit of smoking, while a few here and there even drink beer.

In regard to Great Britain, every observing tourist should be prepared to inform his friends, on his return home, that London is a very large city, and that the nobility of England are, as general rule, very wealthy. He should not forget to state that a great deal of the landed property of the country consists of entailed estates held by wealthy proprietors. He should impress upon his memory that there are a great many mountains and steep hills in Scotland, and that ROBERT BURNS and Sir WALTER SCOTT were both distinguished authors; that the sun never shines in England, and that a perpetual fog hangs over the island.

No traveler should return from an extended European tour without being able to impart to everybody who is willing to listen to him a knowledge of the fact that the arts of painting and statuary have been extensively cultivated in Italy. To render this novel, but perfectly true, statement still more interesting, the names of the principal galleries of paintings and of particular specimens of the fine arts should be carefully committed to memory. To all this should be added a knowledge of of the fact that at Rome are to be seen not only the Cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, and other magnificent works of modern and medieval architecture, but also some very interesting ruins of buildings that existed in the time of the Roman Empire.

In regard to Switzerland, all the knowledge a traveler need bring home is that the scenery is decidedly grand, that some of the mountains are always covered with snow, and that many of the lakes are really beautiful. This ought to be sufficient to entertain a large company of well-informed people for at least two hours and a half. If, however, it is necessary to continue the subject of Switzerland an hour or so longer, the narrator should be prepared to supplement his remarks with some equally novel information about glaciers.

These few illustrations will, we think, be sufficient to render clear the general idea which we wish to convey. The main principle designed to be embodied in our suggestions has been that those intending to travel in foreign parts should be able on their return to tell their friends something that will be really new to them. To individuals who have not the money or the leisure to improve or enlarge their minds by going to Europe, it is a very great privilege to meet with a returned tourist who can give them accurate information on the points we have mentioned, and other matters of which not only children under six years of age, but the most intelligent and best educated grown-up people are evidently supposed, by many of those who have made the round trip across the Atlantic, to be entirely ignorant.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

An Italian newspaper, the *Osservatore Romano*, announced the other day to the Roman public that extraordinary preparations, upon a most magnificent scale, are being made by President GRANT, with the help of money received from Congress, to celebrate the elevation of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY to the Cardinalate. Not content with the publication of this piece of news, the conductors of the paper allowed it also to be taken as the text for a good deal of hearty moralizing over the liberty of conscience that prevails in America. Allusions were likewise made to a similarly grand reception which was announced for Cardinal MANNING on his arrival in England, and putting the two announcements together, the writer of the article in the *Osservatore* took occasion to eulogize the two Governments jointly, and to point out how both were examples to that other European Government which had presented the painful spectacle of a "prince of the Church imprisoned because he refused to betray his sacred mission."

We have no objection to the moral or to the lesson on liberty which the *Osservatore* has sought to convey. The only suggestion we care to make with regard to it is, that the Roman Catholic Church, which it supports, might advantageously act everywhere upon the principles of toleration which it approves. But there must be a great objection to the statement upon which the lesson itself stands. If Congress had voted a sum of money to do honor to the new American Cardinal, and if the President were now busy over the preparations for that functionary's reception at Washington at the national expense, it is very likely that we should have heard of it before the people in Rome. We need not attempt to ascertain the source of the *Osservatore's* information, it is enough to know that it is untrue. Neither, probably, should we have noticed it at all if it were in its untruthfulness very exceptional. Unfortunately it is not. Statements in foreign news are constantly being contradicted. It is impossible, very often, to say where they take their origin, but, through the medium of the telegraph, sensational paragraphs are constantly being scattered about, which are quite as devoid of any foundation in fact as this was. The recent report of the forthcoming abdication of the Emperor of Brazil appeared first in a Paris newspaper, the *Bien Public*. That was false. In all likelihood the same may be said of the announcement made by the *Journal des Débats* of the intended emigration of the Pope to America. It would be difficult to number the baseless reports that have been manufactured from time to time about the relations between Germany and Spain. Then, a little while ago, we were told of preparations to be made in India for an immediate movement of the troops there. More recently we had the reported abdication of King ALFONSO in favor of his sister, the Countess GIRGENTI. All these were untrue, and not that only, but they had not the faintest shadow of truth to justify or excuse them in the smallest degree.

There was the alleged apology given by Mr. DISRAELI to Prince BISMARCK for a speech made by him at the Mansion House. This threatened to have more than the usual importance of such stories. Mr. DISRAELI had alluded to the popular and personal privileges of the working classes in England as being greater than those enjoyed by the nobility of Continental Europe. The affair of Count VON ARNIM was then attracting attention, and some very clever person imagined that Mr. DISRAELI alluded particularly to that. It was immediately so stated, and the telegraph circulated the statement. Then the story was completed. Prince BISMARCK sent, it was said, an energetic protest to the British Government, and Mr. DISRAELI apologized. The affair was discussed on both sides of the Atlantic, and political capital was looked for, the opponents of the Conservative Administration declaring that the British Premier had truckled before German dictation.

Every word of the story was false. No reference to the Arnim case had been made or intended, and so far as the German Government was concerned, none had been suspected. There was no protest, nor any apology. But in the House of Commons, while defining the character of the story as without the slightest truth, Mr. DISRAELI said that he should not have taken the trouble to contradict it, if he had not found several journals gravely announcing that the peace of Europe was becoming endangered. He then thought that the subject had become so "ridiculously grave" that the time had arrived to have it set aside.

This case, therefore, shows that fictions of the kind may have a dangerous tendency. On that ground, first, they should be deprecated. In the United States they can, happily, have little effect, but in Europe where international relations are just now extremely delicate and sensitive, it is not easy always to foresee the consequences, and all the world is interested in the maintenance of peace. But in the public interests, false news has nothing to justify it. We can understand that sometimes it is set afloat for party or political purposes. But that is not the case with it all. Very often it is nothing more than the fruit of somebody's imagination. Sometimes it appears to have been set going from no motive whatever, good or ill. And in New-York there is no means of testing its authenticity before publication. These reports come invariably by telegraph. The people who send them have often no means of proving them. They are published here, believed in, and commented upon; and the public mind adapts itself to a state of affairs which is soon after declared never to have existed. If it were possible, which it is not, to affix the blame for such reports upon the right persons, a remedy for them could soon be found. As it is, we can only utter a general protest, and look forward to that more healthy condition of European politics and general morals which will render so much falsification impossible.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Maretzek last evening commenced a brief series of representations of Italian opera at the Academy of Music. Flotow's latest achievement, an *opéra comique* in three acts, was performed on this occasion. "L'Ombra" is a very melodious and unpretentious work, of the merits of which it is not easy to form a perfectly adequate idea when in its Italian garb. The brisk dialogue of the original, which makes a rather intricate story quite clear, is replaced in the new version by passages of recitative which are heavier, as well as far less intelligible; and, to sum up the case, the frame in which the grand works of the répertoire are habitually set is rather too massive for the sketchier and daintier picture. Under these circumstances it may be doubted whether the opera in its Italian form will long keep the stage. It is, however, full of pretty and effective music, and the incidents its libretto narrates are interesting and dramatic. In brief, "L'Ombra" embodies a story in which *Count de Rollcourt*, a French nobleman who has miraculously escaped death for a military offence, meets, while leading an obscure life, a young girl named *Gina*, who has loved him from afar, and who now believes him dead. Unfortunately for *Gina*, she becomes convinced that the *Count* lives just as the latter is about to give himself up to save the life of a friend, and the transformation of "the shade"—whence the title of "L'Ombra"—into a reality would be of little avail but for the intercession of a friend, *Dr. Mirouet*, who secures the *Count's* pardon and, at the same time, a joyous dénoûment. Flotow's score illustrative of these events, is not remarkable for originality or for great felicity of inspiration, but it is replete with graceful and flowing themes, and some of the concerted numbers are delightfully piquant in treatment if their motives are not particularly taking. In respect of solos, the tenor has a tuneful romance ("Non v 'ha dolor") in the first act, and another in the second, while to the barítone are given an easily-remembered song in act the first ("Quando sono su Chiotta") and a charming romance ("Il di son l'ore") in the third; the contralto is allotted a short but pleasing and touching *aria d'entrata*—"Per pietade" at the outset of the opera, and the soprano has a heavy task throughout the three acts. A deliciously animated quartet, "Un, due, tre," in the first act, another quartet in the second, and the subsequent duet for contralto and tenor are to be mentioned as the choicest *morceaux d'ensemble*. But "L'Ombra" cannot be dismissed after a single hearing. Its recital yesterday was exceedingly creditable. Although Miss Hoffmann, who personated *Vespina*, has a rich and powerful voice, it is not that of a light soprano, and, clever as her performance undoubtedly was, we are inclined to think that she would have produced a far deeper impression as an aspirant to the honors of a *prima donna drammatica*. Yet Miss Hoffman effected a very successful début—she is youthful and comely, and she afforded evidence that under proper direction, a bright future is before her—and we ought not to ask more. Miss Addie Randall, who has a mezzo soprano of excellent quality, acquitted herself acceptably of the duties of *Gina*, and the rôles of *Fabrizio*—under which name *De Rollcourt* conceals himself—and *Dr. Mirouet* were respectively and acceptably filled by Signori Beufratelli and Tagliapietra. The last named gentlemen won an enthusiastic encore by his interpretation of the romance in the second act, and it is only fair to say that if there was much applause during the evening it was merited by a representation which was as notable for the conscientiousness of all concerned as for the exceptional fact that it brought before the public some young performers of decided promise. Mr. Maretzek directed the recital, and one of the instrumental features of the night was a harp solo by Mme. Maretzek. "L'Ombra" is to be the opera at the matinée to-day.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

In spite of the assurances of her physician, Mlle. Aimee was not able to appear in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," last evening. Fortunately, Mlle. Blanche Gandon was at hand, and that brave and vivacious little lady assumed, at a few hours' notice, the rôle of *Rose Michon*, and filled it to the delight of a large audience. The rentree of Mlle. Aimee is now positively announced for to-night, and "La Jolie Parfumeuse" to be rendered this afternoon, will once more introduce Mlle. Gandon in the leading character.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening. Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, Beethoven's Seventh, and the new piano concerto by Rubinstein, with Mme. Schiller as the pianist, are to make up the programme. Details concerning Mr. Thomas' supplementary concerts, to occur April 16 and 17, are at hand. Mr. Bischoff and Miss Cary are to sing, and among the selections are Beethoven's Second Symphony, Mendelsohn's "Reformation" Symphony, and some new excerpts from "Die Walküre" and "Die Meistersinger."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Boucicault's new version of "Les Filles De Marbre" will be represented at Wallack's Theatre this evening. It is called "Rafael." We append the "cast:"

Phidias, Rafael,	Mr. H. J. Montague
Diogenais, M. Desgenais,	Mr. Harry Beckett
Alcibiades, Frederick,	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Gorgias, Chateau-Margaux,	Mr. E. Plympton
Boisdore	Mr. J. B. Polk
Lord Merton	Mr. C. E. Edwin
Aspasia, Marco,	Miss Ada Dyas
Lais, Clementine,	Miss Dora Goldthwaite
Phryne, Fedora,	Miss Flora Macdonald
Marie	Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Mme. Duchatlet	Mme. Ponisi
Marietta	Miss Kate Bartlett

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The usual variety of matinée entertainments invites attention to-day. There is to be a recital of "L'Ombra" at the Academy of Music. The last representation of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" may be enjoyed at Wallack's Theatre. At the Fifth Avenue "The Big Bonanza" will once again delight a fair afternoon audience. "The Two Orphans" is, as heretofore, to be acted twice at the Union Square Theatre, and an *aprees midi* rehearsal of "Ahmed" may be enjoyed at the Grand Opera-house. The matinée of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" at the Lyceum Theatre is to be the last afternoon performance offered of that merry opera. Simultaneously Mr. Mayo performs in "Davy Crockett" at the Park Theatre, and the successful spectacle of "Around the World in Eighty Days" may be admired at the Bowery Theatre. When we have said that Mr. Barnum's grand show may also be seen by day; that the Colosseum can be visited at all hours, and that an excellent variety programme is interpreted afternoon and evening at the Olympic Theatre, and that the San Francisco Minstrels diffuse twice as much merriment to-day as usual, we shall have completed a review of announcements.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Andrew Halliday has brought out a new version of "Nicholas Nickleby" at the London Adelphi.

M. Capoul and Signor Brignoli are to sing, with Signor Campanini, at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, this season.

M. Stoumon, the future director of the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, was in Paris, in order to select and complete his staff for the opera and opera comique.

The approaching arrival at Munich was announced of the Abbe Liszt. He was about to direct the execution of a new oratorio of his own composition.

Six railway wagons, containing decorations and accessories for the "Tour du Monde," had arrived in Berlin from Paris, destined for the Theatre Victoria.

Among forthcoming novelties in Paris at the minor theatres were "Les Ingrats," a four-act piece of M. Jules Claretie, at the Théâtre Cluny, and "Les Frères de Lait," of M. Brand, at the Théâtre des Arts.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren has been elected without opposition to the Professorship of Music in the University, vacant by the death of Sir Sterndale Bennett, Dr. Chipp, Dr. Wylde, and the other candidates having retired.

M. Vieuxtemps, the famed Belgian composer and violinist, who is disabled from future playing by paralysis of one arm, has received the cross of the Legion of Honor, which has been conferred upon him by the French Government.

The painter Vibert, so well liked in artistic circles for his joyous humor and comicality, has brought out a farce in one act at the Paris Vaudeville. It is entitled "Le Verglas," and was suggested by the state of the streets on New Year's night.

THEATRE TICKETS AND SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not about time that the play-goers of New-York should unite upon some plan to stop the system of petty swindling (which has reached the point of extortion) adopted by all the leading theatres in regard to the sale of tickets. It is impossible at the present time, and for several years past, to obtain a desirable seat at any theatre in New-York when a play is having a run, except by buying it from a speculator. In the opera season the profit asked is $1 for a seat at the Academy, and invariably fifty cents profit at a theatre.

Mr. Rignold is to have his benefit next Thursday afternoon at Booth's Theatre. Every seat was reported sold before the tickets were even printed, and the hotels were put off with a few undesirable seats; while the gentlemanly speculator at the door invites you to buy any quantity of desirable seats at an advance of fifty or seventy-five cents each. If the press of this City would for once take the part of those on whom they depend for the sale of their papers, and urge all theatre-goers to keep away for a month or two from places of amusement, until this extortion, shared in, as it is, by the proprietors themselves, was put a stop to, they would earn the thanks of every man, woman and child, who is desirous of amusement and willing to pay a fair price for it. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1875.

[There is no doubt that the management of Booth's Theatre has been a party to this imposition, and the responsibility for it seems to rest on a person named TOOKER, who urgently needs the attention of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.]

ALBANY.

THE PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES TO ADJOURN TWO WEEKS HENCE—THE "DAILY REGISTER" JOB INDORSED—DEFEAT OF THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL—FORFEITURE OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES—PROPOSED PRO RATA TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9, 1875.

The Assembly to-day took the initiative in the movement for an early adjournment by adopting Mr. Hammond's concurrent resolution providing for adjournment two weeks from to-day. That resolution now goes to the Senate for concurrence, and the question therefore rests entirely with that body as to whether the session shall or shall not be prolonged. It is generally believed that the "responsible majority" of the House cannot properly finish their labors within the time to which they have limited themselves, and in view of the adoption of the resolution fixing the adjournment for April 23, it was supposed some effort would be made to keep the members together for a session to-morrow, and on Monday, instead of taking the long weekly recess, such as is taken in the early months of the session. At most there are now, if the Senate chooses to hold the Assembly to the terms of Mr. Hammond's resolution, but ten working days in which to complete all the pending as well as the important new business in relation to the canals. The general laws in relation to excise, rapid transit, street railroads in cities, the canals, and some still more important bills designed to enlarge the scope of executive power have yet to be acted on by the House. The Senate bill reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day, conferring on the Governor absolute power to remove constitutional officers elected on the same ticket with himself by the people, will excite no small contest, for though it is favored by some of the ablest men in the Legislature of both political parties, there is also an element strongly opposed to it from considerations of principle, of politics, and of personal feeling. The Senate is perhaps more backward in some of its important work than the Assembly, and the opinions of leading Senators favor at this time an adjournment on April 30, by which time they believe all the really important work can be finished. It is very doubtful now whether the labors of the joint committee in investigating the canal system will result in any benefit to the Legislature so far as the shaping of the laws on that subject are concerned, for most of these laws are already drafted and in various stages of progress, while the remainder will probably be before the Legislature by Tuesday next.

THE LEGAL PAPER "JOB" INDORSED.

Mr. Costigan to-day moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion last night to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole on the *Daily Register* bill was carried, and that the motion lie on the table. The motion to lie on the table was negatived, and, the question recurring on the motion to reconsider and lay on the table, the yeas and nays were called for. The motion was lost by a vote of 54 to 42. Messrs. Waehner, Kirk, and T. J. Campbell, of New-York, being in the negative. This definitely closes the subject of a repeal of the law for this session.

THE DEBATE ON MR. HAMMOND'S RESOLUTION.

When Mr. Hammond called up his concurrent resolution to-day fixing the adjournment, he said the House had now passed most of the important bills before it, and there was no reason why this resolution should not be adopted. It would at least be an evidence of desire to close up the public business, and if in the end it was found that they could not do so the resolution could easily be amended so as to make an extension of time. Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, hoped the resolution would not be adopted. There was a number of laws of great importance yet to be acted on, among them being particularly those in relation to street railroads and to rapid transit in the City of New-York. Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, opposed the adoption of the resolution, as it would leave this House entirely at the mercy of the Senate. Mr. Prince, of Queens, favored the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Seward, of New-York, opposed it, on the ground that he thought the business of the House could not be concluded by the time fixed. There were two subjects before the House upon which he desired action, and he was willing to sit here until the Fourth of July if necessary for that purpose. He referred to the laws in regard to giving New-York City a rapid transit system, and the laws in relation to the canals and their management. Mr. Kennaday said to adopt this resolution now, believing we could not get through by April 23, would be making ourselves absurd, and apparently trying to deceive ourselves. He moved as an amendent that the time for adjournment be fixed for April 30. After some further discussion the amendment was carried by a count of 49 yeas to 41 nays, as announced from the Clerk's desk. Before the Speaker had announced the result Mr. Husted, of Westchester, called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 66 nays to 44 yeas. The original resolution, to adjourn April 23, was then put to a *viva voce* vote and carried.

ONE OF THE "SCANDAL TRIAL" BILLS DEFEATED.

The bill introduced by Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, to make husbands and wives competent (though not compellable) to testify, was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Petty moved to disagree with the report, but the motion was lost by a heavy vote. Mr. T. C. Campbell spoke briefly against the motion, stating that the effect of the passage of such a law would be subversive of the strongest ties of social and marital relations.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL DEFEATED.

That annual bone of contention between the people and the railway interests, the Pro-rata Freight bill, met with the fate which has annually overtaken it. The bill was introduced some two months since by Mr. Struble, of Yates, and has since that time, until to-day, been in the hands of the Committee on Railroads. This morning it was reported adversely from the committee. Mr. Struble moved to disagree with the report, and that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and on the motion called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 66.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. Hammond's bill fixing the salaries of certain State officers, including the Secretary of State, the Controller, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the State Treasurer, and others. No amendments have been made to this bill as originally reported.

Mr. Hanschel's bill providing for the repeal of the act of 1829 prohibiting masquerades.

Mr. Yost's bill in relation to forfeitures of life insurance policies. The original bill provided that no policy of life insurance should be, or be deemed to be, forfeited for non-payment of interest until the expiration of a period of thirty days after such payment became due, and that the note or check of the policy-holder should be valid and acceptable by the company in payment of such interest. When the bill was moved to-day Mr. Husted offered a series of amendments which he said had been accepted by the introducer of the bill, and which were designed to overcome the objectionable features of the bill. The first was designed to prevent the adoption of a provision in the bill which was in conflict with the Constitution of the State and of the United States, relative to the inviolability of the obligation of contracts, and the second was to remedy an intended violation of the laws of the United States in seeking to make a private commercial note a legal tender. The amendments were agreed to, and, in its amended form, the bill provides that companies shall give thirty days' notice of the expiration of a policy or of the maturity of interest, and that the policy-holder shall be allowed to renew his interest payment at any time within thirty days after such payment has become due upon paying interest for the time which has lapsed. In this form the bill was finally passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

A PRO RATA TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Fish, of Schuyler, providing that from and after its passage it shall not be lawful for telegraph companies to charge at a higher rate for the transmission of messages over a short distance than in the ratio of the sum charged for the transmission of the same number of words over a longer distance. There are diversities of opinion as to the bona fides of this bill, but it is hardly probable that it will meet with any more success than its forerunner, the Pro Rata Freight bill, which was defeated only half an hour before this measure was introduced.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR LOCAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me as one interested in the Broadway "shop-keeping" business, and as one having some practical experience of the subject, to express to you my warm appreciation of your late article, with accompanying editorial, on the "growing danger to our trade," and country, or, as you term it, "absenteeism."

When I read it my first impulse was to write you a few lines expressive of my gratitude for having thus forcibly brought before our people an element of the existing stagnation of business, which, as you have said, had thus far been so much overlooked or undervalued; but knowing how much an editor is bothered with gratuitous information, advice, &c., I refrained.

On reading your editorial in yesterday's issue, however, I resolved at least to do my duty in the matter, by assuring you that you have earned the gratitude and commendation of that class of our citizens who particularly feel the effects of this most injurious custom.

Of course, this annual "trip-making" to Europe by our wealthy people is not the first or only cause of the present depression of trade throughout the country, but every candid person must admit that it is one of the principal; and that especially is it one of the causes of the same state of business in our City.

Without being immoderate, one can say that it is the chief reason of the depression with certain classes of our City trade, such as those having to do with goods not considered absolutely necessary, and more especially again with those who deal in imported goods. You have so clearly and fully shown how the custom could not be but immensely injurious to the country that there is no use of my saying anything as regards that part of the subject; but as having experience of it, I can say that the facts bear it out as being so.

Those who were our former customers, and who now annually go to Europe, buy almost nothing, and the little they do buy is that which they cannot do without till their next trip.

This they sometimes frankly admit, and seem to consider one almost as being a highwayman for asking a price in advance of what they can procure for at Paris, London, or Vienna, forgetting or ignoring the fact that we have had to pay a duty at a rate of from thirty to seventy per cent.

I suppose there is no use in expecting these wealthy people to be patriotic, as you put it, by staying at home and spending their money here for a few years; but the Government, at least, should be just to the people and itself by so enforcing or altering the laws relating to duties that these vast amounts of goods bought abroad and intended to be brought home should pay their fair rate of duty, whether considered as "personal" or not.

SHOP-KEEPER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

BETTER AND BETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial columns this day I read the article on "spelling," and although in the main I agree with you, yet you will pardon me if I take the liberty of calling your attention to the latter part of the article. You say, in reference to the young lady who won the frosted cake: "Had she received it for the skill she showed in being able to make such another, it would be of better promise for her and for her future husband." Now, as the young lady (she is about fifteen years old) is a relative of mine, I can say that although she may not now be able to compete with another in the making of a first-class cake, yet, beside being able to spell down a large class, the majority older than herself, she is able to give that attention to household duties that makes her the joy of the family; an early riser, preparing breakfast for those who go early to business, and occupying the time between breakfast and school hours in sweeping and dusting and making things tidy; prompt in her attendance at school, and faithful in the performance of her tasks, as the principal of the school will doubtless inform you if you should care to investigate; applying herself closely to study or attending to her household duties upon her return in the afternoons. In fact, she is a faithful student, as her teacher will testify; a "model little housekeeper," as her father delights to call her; a true-hearted, affectionate girl, as her friends well know, and happy will be the man who, in the future, can point to her and say, she is my wife.

GEORGE F. MORSE,
No. 56 Reade street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1875.

A CASE FOR THE GRAND JURY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the Police Court notes in your issue of yesterday the public is informed that Justice Smith has reserved his decision in the case of Mme. Maxwell, charged with causing the death of Antoinette Fenner by malpractice. To-day's *Herald* again publishes her advertisement, which, during her forced sojourn in a Brooklyn jail, was omitted. Thus it seems that she is to continue her career of criminal practice of *forty years* in this city, as she rather boastfully referred to her large experience in that line, when Detective Roset, of the Brooklyn Police force questioned her ability just previous to arresting her. Is there no way to put a stop to such audacious criminality? A CITIZEN.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

SPELLING VERSUS GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days of spelling matches, I hope the claims of grammar will not be overlooked. Were one of the leading journals—your own, for instance—to establish a pillory in one of its columns, where instances of bad grammar would be held up for warning and avoidance, it would soon find plenty of occupants. I regret to say that some of the grossest solecisms of the day are committed by those *whom*, we *would* think, would be the last persons to be guilty of them. Some minds, I am aware, are *illy* adapted to the study of spelling or grammar, though *each* of these acquirements *are* indispensable. If I thought *you was* opposed to my views on the subject, I would not trouble you with this communication. The *italics* in the preceding sentences point to some of the candidates for the said pillory.

W. H. C.

THE FAIR FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The following letter has been addressed to Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Treasurer of the fair lately held on behalf of the Children's Aid Society:

MADAM: We heard to-day with great delight of the splendid results of your fair in behalf of the Children's Aid Society, and of the receipt by the Treasurer of $7,646 34, being the net proceeds of the fair. According to your judicious proposition, we propose to distribute it as follows:

Emigration to the West	$2,000
Italian School	1,000
Hudson River School	500
Park School	500
Fifty-second Street School	500
Fifth Ward School	500
Water Street School	500
Rivington Street Lodging-house	500
Girls' Lodging-house	500
Sick Children's Fund	500

"The remainder to be used where most needed."

This large amount of money will bring great happiness to many suffering, hungry, and homeless children. The ladies will certainly feel themselves well repaid for their many efforts in this fair. Believe me, yours, with high respect,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PAPAL PARTY.

Cardinal McCloskey and the Papal emissaries yesterday remained at the residence of the former throughout the day. A number of gentlemen called to pay their respects to the distinguished party during the afternoon and evening. Mgr. Roncette, Count Malefoschi, and Dr. Ubaldo Ubaldi were entertained by Major John D. Keily, Jr., at his residence in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. Cardinal McCloskey was not present, owing to pressing duties requiring his presence at home. Among those who participated in the entertainment were Abbe McMasters and Father Keily. The latter acted as interpreter of the speeches made by Mgr. Roncette and Count Malefoschi. The movements of the Papal envoys will be purely informal for the next few days. During the course of the coming week it is expected that they will visit Philadelphia and Boston for the purpose of creating the Bishops of those dioceses Archbishops.

THE TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD.

The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., on the last page of to-day's TIMES, states what it has done and what it can do in life and accident insurance, in a manner which cannot fail to command attention. Starting in 1864, it has made a great success of accident insurance in a field where others failed, and the extent of its business, and the large benefits derived by its policy-holders, are best shown in the advertisement itself. In 1866 it commenced the issue of regular life policies (keeping the two departments quite separate) and now ranks among the sound and progressive life companies. It has in force over 10,000 life policies, and a surplus as to policy-holders of over one million.

THE WOODBRIDGE INFANTICIDE.

WOODBRIDGE, Ontario, April 9.—Catharine Blake, the girl charged with murdering her infant by cutting its throat with a pair of scissors, made another confession at the inquest, implicating Mrs. Rountre, wife of a hotel keeper. The jury last night returned a verdict against the girl.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "They who wish to advertise judiciously and cheaply can find no better medium through which to reach the great public than through Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Agency, New-York."—*Advertisement.*

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Tilton and Beecher scandals nothing to the nuisance caused by Catarrh. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR the remedy. For pain or inflammation use WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

[Advertisement.]
All right now! Hasten and buy your SPRING HAT at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. It is an unmistakable beauty. KNOX'S Wholesale Department is at No. 212 Broadway.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse, and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, or sugar-coated, concentrated root and herbal juice, anti-bilious granules—the "Little Giant" cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable, and pleasant in effect.
Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used—so mild, and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."
Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes, as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph saved the houses of James M. Brown, Esq., and E. Fuller, Esq., Nos. 31 and 35 West 36th st., on Tuesday night last. Burglar was caught. Office No 571 Broadway.
Look out for the fellow with the names of 600 of my customers appended to his circular.

Chemists will tell you
That acid generated in the stomach destroys the teeth: but the vegetable ingredients of SOZODONT neutralize its effects, and form an eminently antiseptic and wholesome dentifrice.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous, and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms.

Spring Styles Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready.—BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Are used at the West Point Academy.

Thousands of the sick and suffering have been made strong and healthy by the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

S. B. Parsons & Sons.—TREES and PLANTS in large variety near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

MARRIED.

CODY—DUKE.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Kearney, MICHAEL J. CODY to MARIE JOSEPHINE DUKE. No cards.

KILGORE—BERTHOUD.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Dover, N. J., by Rev. E. E. Butler, CHARLES KILGORE, of Utica, N. Y., to IDA W., daughter of Col. A. P. Berthoud. No cards.

LARNED—SCRIBNER.—On Thursday, April 8, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., WALTER C. LARNED, of Chicago, to EMMA L. SCRIBNER, eldest daughter of the late Charles Scribner, of this City. Chicago dailies please copy.

MAY—RICE.—In Paterson, N. J., April 8, 1875, by Rev. Thomas Heywood, NATHAN A. MILLER, of Massachusetts, to FLORA MAY, daughter of the late Erastus B. Rice.

MORE—HERNEY.—On April 8, JAMES MORE, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH HERNEY, late of Helensburg, Scotland.

ROBINSON—FOSTER.—On Thursday, April 8, at the Reformed Church, 5th av., corner of 29th st., by Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, Dr. BEVERLEY ROBINSON to ANNA E., daughter of the late Herman Ten Eyck Foster.

TOY—CANFIELD.—On the 8th inst., in St. Timothy's Church, by Rev. Dr. Geer, assisted by Rev. A. C. Kimber, Rev. EUGENE LEDENTU TOY, Rector of St. Peter's, Helena, Montana Territory, to FRANCES ADELE, daughter of A. T. Canfield.

DIED.

BROUWER.—On Friday morning, the 9th inst., Mrs. ANN BROUWER, widow of the late John Brouwer, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 272 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

CASONI.—On Wednesday, April 7, after a short illness, VINCENZO CASONI.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and those of his nephew, Pietro Isola, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DIVEN.—At Fort Lyon, Colorado, March 31, ALICE, youngest daughter of Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, N. Y.

DWINELLE.—April 8, 1875, LOUISE WHIPPLE, widow of Hon. Justin Dwinelle, late of Cazenovia, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 27 West 34th st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Cazenovia.

DURING.—On Thursday, April 8, HARRY J. G., only son of Charles A. A. and Jane During, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 123 West 41st st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FLAGG.—April 8, PHEBE MARIA, widow of the late Azariah C. Flagg, aged 77 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 469 West 23d st.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., RACHEL C., widow of David S. Kennedy, and daughter of the late Robert Lenox.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., on Saturday, at 3:30 o'clock.

LEGGET.—On Friday, the 9th inst., MARY S. LEGGET, widow of the late David Legget, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 19 Concord st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEAD.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, April 7, Mrs. ABIGAIL MEAD, widow of the late Dr. Shadrach Meade, in the 94th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Second Congregational Church on Saturday, April 10, at 2 o'clock.

NELSON.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., April 9, CATHERINE R. NELSON, widow of the late Hon. Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, United States.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Monday, April 12.

ODELL.—On Thursday, April 8, of pneumonia, RACHEL UNDERHILL, wife of Thomas B. Odell, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 76 Madison av., on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—At Brooklyn, on the 7th inst., MARY A., wife of Lambert S. Reynolds, and daughter of the late Richard M. and Penelope Bowne.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 428 Cumberland st., Brooklyn.

ROWE.—At Port Richmond, Long Island, on Thursday, April 8, LONA A., wife of Aretus Rowe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Park Baptist Church, on Sunday, April 11, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SLOSSON.—On Thursday, 8th inst., ALICE CATHARINE, daughter of the late Hon. John Slosson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 8 West 32d st., on Monday next, 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

STEBBINS.—On Thursday, April 8, MARIA STEBBINS, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., on Saturday, April 10, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

THORNE.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE THORNE, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, John B. Lockwood and Cornelius Perry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 251 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VOORHEES.—Suddenly, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 8, 1875, JANE, wife of Abraham Voorhees.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 4 Livingston avenue, New-Brunswick, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WARREN.—On Friday, April 9, MARGARET, widow of the late Andrew Warren, of Herkimer, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 129 West 16th st. Her remains will be taken to Herkimer for interment.

WHITON.—At Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, April 8, 1875, AUGUSTUS WARD WHITON, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Augustus S. Whiton, No. 166 Barrow st., Jersey City, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—On Friday, April 9, of scarlet fever, JOHN, son of William F. and Frances A. Wilson, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 251 West 15th st., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT.—April 8, at his residence, No. 50 West 17th st., BENJAMIN GREENE WAINWRIGHT, in the 69th year of his age.

The remains will be removed to Boston for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In Rome, Italy, April 3, Rev. FREDERICK W. WILLIAMS, only son of the late Merrill W. Williams, M. D., of this City.

Notice of the funeral on the arrival of the remains.

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To-morrow's edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will contain the continuation of the new story, written expressly for its columns, by Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It is entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"
"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"
"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"

And will be completed in four numbers.

THE TIMES is also completing arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for its columns. It will probably be commenced in THE TIMES in the beginning of May. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

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CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION—ADDRESS BY THE OLDEST MEMBER OF THE CONFERENCE—EULOGIES UPON THE LATE DR. S. D. BROWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, April 9, 1875.

The third day of the session of the Methodist Conference was opened at the usual hour this morning. The following were appointed a committee to arrange for memorial services at the Conference which will be held just previous to July 4, 1876, the centennial anniversary: R. Wheatley, Dr. Crawford, J. Miley, J. B. Wakeley, L. H. King, J. F. Bates. The examination of candidates for admission on trial, was then proceeded with, and the following were admitted to full connection: George N. Pratt, Jesse Ackerman, F. Mason North, Charles Sager, J. L. Gamble, C. R. North, Robert Kay, S. P. Gallaway, Henry C. Masten, D. E. White, Josiah Zetley.

Mr. Richmond asked the Conference to raise $250 toward paying for the publication of the minutes by subscriptions of $1 and upward.

The third disciplinary question, "Who Remain on Trial?" was then taken up, and the following were retained: Stephen F. White, John Johns, Charles H. Travis, Hiram F. Odell, Uriah Symonds, William A. Dalton, Charles Roehr, J. T. Hargrave. The sixth question, "Who are the Deacons of the Second Class?" The examination and collections of the following were made and they were continued: W. A. Chadwick R. H. Travis, O. R. Bouton, E. White, J. H. Michell, Thomas S. Bond, F. D. Abrams, Eli Quick. The seventh question, "Who are Ordained Elders?" came next. The answer was, Orville Van Keuren. The eighth question was, "Who are the Supernumerary Preachers?" Answer: J. Campbell, A. H. Saxe, E. Foster, A. Hunt, G. Draper, P. C. Oakley, W. G. Browning, F. S. DeHass, B. M. Genung, E. B. Otheman, J. T. Shew, J. C. Washburn, R. Decker.

At this juncture a very impressive scene occurred. Marvin Richardson, the oldest member of the New-York Conference living, was introduced to those present. The galleries were crowded with ladies, and all the available sitting room down stairs was occupied. Mr. Richardson, who is a very large man, stepped forward, very weak, necessitating support on either side by two clergymen. He presented the picture of a very old man, with hair white as snow, and so weak and tottering that he could scarcely stand. Amid profound silence he spoke in low, feeble tones, in substance as follows:

BRETHREN: I am glad to see you all once more. If I should live a month longer, it will be sixty-six years since I joined the New-York Conference. During those sixty-six years I have been absent from it but two years. I am here this morning thankful for the many things of my life, and have reasons for being thankful for God's goodness to me. I am one who never asked a Presiding Elder nor a Bishop for an appointment directly or indirectly. I have been asked where I wanted to go, but have replied that is not my work. I have never received a dollar of the public funds of the Church. Money has been put into my hands, but I have always transferred it to those more needy. I have been glad to keep on so, not because I am rich, but because it gave me an opportunity to help others. In my first fourteen years of service I didn't get enough to buy enough to buy a coat with, and I slept in barns and sheds; and at night was satisfied to get what light I could.

[Here Mr. Richardson became so weak that he was about falling on to the railing when Rev. Dr. Crawford and another clergyman supported him.] Continuing in broken words, he said:

I felt an interest in this Conference for the reason it was being held in my own city among my own friends. [Looking over the church and speaking with great emotion.] You all know me. [Reponses, Yes, yes, we all know you.] I joined the Methodists in 1805. I feel gratified to stand clean before the country. Since we last met I have been close to the cold waters of Jordan, but I had been preparing for it many years. God has prolonged my days, and I thank Him for the privilege of this visit. God bless you! I can't say much now nor do much, but I can think and feel.

Those who stood near the venerable man shook hands with him as he moved slowly out, and as the door was opened for him to pass through, the hymn was changed to

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me."

For a moment after the conclusion of the latter hymn Conference was silent, when the regular order of business was resumed.

At 11 A. M., the hour set apart for memorial service, Bishop Ames announced that eulogies upon the late Dr. S. D. Brown would be received. Mr. Brown's being the only death that had occurred in Conference during the past year, the Bishop paid a tribute of respect to the good qualities of the deceased. He referred to his calm and dispassionate manner of thought, and also referred in a feeling manner to his former intimate relations with deceased. Rev. A. D. Vail, of the Memorial Committee, read a long obituary sketch of deceased, following which was read a tribute from the Board of Trustees, expressing deep sorrow for Dr. Brown's loss, acknowledging his valuable services, and expressing their high appreciation of his ability, his effectiveness in the work, his noble, Christian manhood, and his fidelity.

Other clergymen also spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased.

At noon the Conference adjourned till 9 A. M. on Saturday.

The appointments will not be given out until Tuesday next.

The only colored member of the New-York Conference is Rev. William F. Butler. He came to the Conference from Zion's Church, and for the last three years he has been Pastor of St. Luke's Colored M. E. Church, New-York City. He will be transferred this Spring to the Missouri Conference, and will be appointed Presiding Elder.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW-YORK EAST M. E. CHURCH.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—A SPECIAL COLLECTION FOR THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA SUFFERERS—THE CLASS FOR ADMISSION THIS YEAR—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Friday, April 9, 1875.

The Conference met at the Methodist Episcopal Church on this, the third day of the annual session, Bishop Andrews and Bishop Janes presiding alternately. Bishop Harris occupied a seat within the chancel. Rev. W. H. Bangs led the opening devotional exercises. The attendance was quite large, and included many of the laity from adjoining towns. At the request of the committee on the proposed reunion between the New-England and this Conference to-morrow at Hartford, a vote was taken to ascertain how many would need a special train, and 112 so voted. The special committee on the prevalent destitution in Kansas and Nebraska, owing to the grasshopper scourge, reported in favor of a special collection for that object in all the churches in May. Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of the South Kansas Conference, then spoke concerning the condition of the people in that portion of the country. He declared that he represented 250,000 starving people. A collection for their relief was taken at the close of his remarks, which amounted to $175.

George Filmer, Lindsay Parker, Frank M. Hallock, Nelson L. Porter, William F. Markwick, Joseph B. Shepherd, and Ephraim Watt, candidates for admission to the Conference, were continued on trial, and John S. Wilson was discontinued at his own request. The class for admission into full connection was then called forward by Bishop Andrews, which consisted of Arthur B. Sanford, Charles E. Miller, Winfield S. Morrison, A. A. Belmont, Edwin A. Blake, C. P. Cowper, R. S. Eldridge, J. H. Hand, and D. F. Pierce. Bishop Janes offered prayer, after which Bishop Andrews addressed the class at some length, relative to the responsible nature of the work to which they were about to devote their lives. The questions prescribed in the Discipline were asked by the Bishop, and answered in the affirmative. By a vote of the Conference, the Bishop inquired whether any of the candidates used tobacco, and all but one of them declared that they were not addicted to the practice. Charles E. Miller was then admitted into full connection. On the question of admitting A. A. Belmont a discussion arose, pending which the hour of adjournment arrived.

A telegram from the New-England Conference was received, asking that the proposed reunion at Hartford be deferred until Tuesday next; the Conference, however, adhered to Saturday, the day already named. Rev. Dr. Wild, of Brooklyn, asked for a location, as he intended to return to Canada, which was granted, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare an appropriate certificate, relative to his acceptability and standing in the Conference.

By invitation of the Conference, Bishop Harris, at 3 P. M., described his recent episcopal tour around the world, while visiting the various foreign missions. The sermon by Rev. John S. Inskip, previously announced to be delivered at the same hour, was deferred until Saturday evening.

Among the questions yet to be presented are those of the formation of a Conference Historical Society, and the modification or abolition of the office of Presiding Elder. The latter could only come in the form of a petition to the next General Conference, which meets in St. Louis in 1876.

A committee to devise a plan for organizing a Conference Life Insurance Society has also been chosen at a private meeting of some members of the Conference, with instructions to report in 1876.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES—THE RAILROAD FIGHT—THE REPEALER PASSED—JERSEY CITY CHARTER DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, April 9, 1875.

Both houses of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day. They dispatched an immense quantity of business during the last three days. The Senate tried its first night session since the opening, and the House sat until after 2 o'clock this morning. Both houses reassembled at 9 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, and worked like beavers until the hour of noon arrived. Mr. Gill, of Union, offered a resolution in the House censuring the Republican members for having unnecessarily prolonged the session; and while he was delivering a bitter partisan speech in its behalf, considerable confusion prevailed. The resolution was voted down amid immense excitement. Beyond this, the proceedings in both houses were conducted with a decorum not often witnessed at the closing of a legislative session.

The House bill for the reorganization of the local Government of Jersey City, was called up in the Senate this morning. Senator Abbett made a speech in favor of its passage, but it was defeated by a vote of 12 to 8—Senator Dayton (Democrat) voting with the majority of the Republicans, against it. Senator Taylor (Republican) voted with the Democrats, and Potts and Willets, both Republicans, abstained from voting.

The bill repealing the third section of the New-York and Long Branch supplement passed the House last evening, and now goes to the Governor for signature. The bill which passed the House yesterday precluding the sale of the New-Egypt Road to any other than the Squan Village and Farmingdale Company secures to the Pennsylvania Road all the advantage sought by the repeal of the third section. The passage of the repealer will force the Central Railroad Company to pay taxes upon their rolling stock.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the usual resolutions of thanks were passed in both houses. Speaker Vanderbilt was also presented by the members and the officers of the House with a handsome and costly gold watch.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES TAPPAN.

Mr. Charles Tappan, of Boston, died in Washington on Thursday, aged ninety years. He was the last surviving brother of a noted family, of whom he was probably the least known. He had four brothers, Lewis Tappan, the great anti-slavery advocate, who died in June, 1873; Arthur, the founder of the *Journal of Commerce*, in 1865; Benjamin, who was United States Senator from Ohio from 1839 to 1845, in 1867, and John, a New-England merchant, in 1871, and his only daughter, Mrs. Anna Griswold Bolling, died only a week before her father, in the same city, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Tappan began life as a printer in Portsmouth, N. H., and afterward went into business as a publisher and bookseller in the same place. Later on he removed to Boston and entered into the same business, in which he was very successful, and accumulated a fortune by the time he reached the age of sixty years, when he retired from business. Some time after, while absent on a trip to Europe, he was utterly ruined by the failure of the party whom he had left in charge of his affairs. He then returned to this country, and borrowing a small sum of money from his brother John, again went into business, and succeeded in acquiring a competency within a few years. Although he was accustomed to call Boston his home, Mr. Tappan spent his Winters in Washington, and another portion in Brooklyn, at the residence of Mr. D. A. Hulett, a relative. He died of old age, and his mind was clear, and he retained his faculties up to the day of his death. The remains will be taken to Boston, where the funeral ceremonies will be performed, although it is not yet known whether they will be interred there, or at Northampton, Mass., by the side of his parents.

MRS. PHŒBE MARIA FLAGG.

Mrs. Phœbe Maria Flagg died on Thursday evening, at her residence in London Terrace, at the age of seventy-eight. She was the widow of Azariah C. Flagg, who was one of the seventeen patriots who were presented with rifles by special act of Congress for their gallant defense of Plattsburg against the British. Mrs. Flagg was born at Cumberland Head, Plattsburg, Vermont, in 1798, and was married at the age of sixteen. In 1848 she removed to New-York with her husband, and has resided here since that time. During the last fifteen years of his life her husband was totally blind, and Mrs. Flagg was devoted in her attention to him. He died about eighteen months ago, and since then she has been in ill-health. On Monday she was worse than usual, and became unconscious in the morning, and sank gradually until she died. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M., and the services will be held at the house, No. 469 West Twenty-third street. Mrs. Flagg leaves only one child, a daughter, her other children, a son and a daughter, having died before her husband.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Albert Rhodes, Paris, is at present visiting his numerous friends in this city.

Gen. B. W. Brice, United States Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Algernon Sartoris, son-in-law of President Grant, will sail for England to-day in the steam-ship Celtic.

State Senators Laning, Dickinson, and Kellogg, and Assemblymen Wenzel, Wellington, Ransom, and Vosburgh are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Charles F. Wood, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Boston, and R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIST OF INSURANCES ON EBLING'S BREWERY.

The following is a full list of the insurances on the brewery of P. & W. Ebling, Morrisania, which was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, the loss on which is now estimated at $30,000: North British and Mercantile, England, $5,000; Guardian, London, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Brewers' and Maltsters', $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000; Empire City, $2,500; Hamburg-Bremen, Germany, $2,500; Commercial Union, England, $5,000; Lancashire, England, $5,000; Lorillard, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Star, $5,000; Merchants', Newark, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500; Resolute, $2,500; Faneuil Hall, Boston, $2,500; Sun, Cleveland, $2,500; Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Hoffman, $2,500; Guardian, New-York, $2,500; London Assurance, England, $2,500; American, Philadelphia, $2,500; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $2,500; Virginia, F. & M., Va., $2,500. Total, $105,000.

THE TROTTING AT BARNUM'S.

The programme at Barnum's last night included a fine trotting match, which brought out some of the best horses yet seen on that track, and the spectators were much pleased with the sport afforded by the very close race made in each heat. The race was mile heats, best two in three, under saddle, for a purse of $250, between Ben Mace's Longfellow, J. Moran's Jerry, E. Doty's Lady Williams, Dan Mace's Little Dan, and Hynard's Sam. The first heat, in which they all got off together, was good all through, the horses trotting in a bunch from start to finish. It was won by Lady Williams, from Little Dan by a short length, Jerry being third, Sam fourth, and Longfellow last. This order was almost completely reversed in the second heat, as Longfellow, who was last in the first heat, came in first, closely followed by Lady Williams, Jerry, Little Dan, and Sam. The last heat was the best of the evening, the horses getting away well together and keeping in a bunch almost to the finish, when Longfellow and Jerry drew away from the rest, Jerry having the lead until the sixth lap, when Jerry stumbled and threw his rider, leaving Longfellow to win the heat. The following is a summary of the race:

SUMMARY.

Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow	5	1	1
E. Doty's b. m. Lady Williams	1	2	2
Dan Mace's s. g. Little Dan	2	4	3
Joseph Moran's b. g. Jerry	3	3	.
H. Hyuard's b. g. Sam	4	5	4

Time—2:57, 2:53¾, 2:51¾.

RUSH R. SLOANE'S BAIL.

The Sloane forfeited recognizance case at Sandusky, Ohio, has been settled. The suit was brought against Rush R. Sloane and his sureties for the recovery of the $46,000 bail forfeited by Sloane for non-appearance before Mayor Daniel to answer to charges of embezzlement while President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad. His sureties have compromised by offering to pay $32,500 in semi-annual installments, as follows: On April 1, 1875, $6,500; on Oct. 1, 1875, $6,500; on April 1, 1876, $6,500; on Oct. 1, 1876, $6,500, and on April 1, 1877, $6,500. The Sandusky *Register*, from which we obtain these particulars, says that this is the largest amount of money ever recovered as forfeit bail in Ohio.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A DESPONDENT SOUTHERNER.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF COL. JOHN M. POWELL—DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY AND DOMESTIC TROUBLES THE COMBINED CAUSE.

The fact was made public yesterday that Col. John M. Powell, one of the guests at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, had attempted to commit suicide on Thursday morning by taking thirty grains of morphine. Before the war Col. Powell was one of the most influential planters in Mississippi, and it was he of whom Wendell Phillips said, "Cotton and slaves grow spontaneously on Powell's plantation." His grandfather was a cousin of Washington, and in all the South there was not, perhaps, a man of more personal popularity than Col. Powell. The war brought him many severe reverses. Money, slaves, houses and lands were sacrificed; and long before the national colors were again raised over Fort Sumter, Col. Powell's princely fortune had crumbled. He still owned hundreds of acres of land in Mississippi, but heavy taxation and the demoralization among the former slaves made the possession of these plantations a constant financial drain upon the Colonel's resources. To his many troubles were added difficulties of a domestic nature, and about a year ago the Colonel went to Brooklyn and took up his residence at the Pierrepont House. He is of a companionable nature, a good conversationalist, abounding in reminiscence, and there sprung up between him and the guests of the Pierrepont House a most friendly feeling. Col. Powell's life has been far more than ordinarily eventful. For thirty years preceding the war he was acquainted with the men who were leaders in the nation. During his stay in Brooklyn Col. Powell has been endeavoring to sell some of his land in the South. These efforts have not been successful. As taxes have increased his property has depreciated in value, and the old planter naturally dropped into despondency. He had no immediate financial obligations to meet, but he thought he saw sure disaster in the distance, and out of this feeling grew his attempt at suicide. The Colonel sometimes took small quantities of morphine to induce sleep, and a few days ago he formed a determination to end his life through the agency of this drug. With deliberation and method he proceeded to arrange his affairs preparatory to suicide. To some of his more intimate acquaintances among the gentlemen guests he sent letters of remembrance. To the proprietor of the Pierrepont, Mr. George N. Peed, the Colonel wrote a long communication, warmly thanking his host for his interest and his kindly offices. In this letter he informed Mr. Peed that if ever a man was justified in taking his own life, while in the possession of all his senses, he [Powell] was that man. On Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Van Cleef, the clerk of the hotel, had occasion to visit the Colonel's room. He knocked at the door of the parlor, intending to ask the Colonel's permission to allow a gentleman to enjoy the superb view from this room. No response was made to the summons, and inquiry developed the fact that Col. Powell had not been seen during the morning. After repeated attempts to secure a response from within, the bed-room adjoining the parlor was forced, and the old planter was found lying on his face, apparently lifeless. Mr. Van Cleef gave the alarm, a neighboring druggist was called in, Dr. Richardson and another physician were summoned, and an examination proved that life was not yet extinct. For over two hours the doctors and the hotel attachés worked over the body of the unconscious man, and finally succeeded in producing a favorable change. The Colonel had taken thirty grains of morphine, or over sixty times the quantity that is prescribed for an ordinary dose. The old planter's escape from death is almost miraculous.

Col. Powell was removed to the Homœopathic Hospital, where he died at a late hour last night. Coroner Simms was notified, and will have a post mortem examination made to-day.

ONE BROOKLYN CHURCH TROUBLE SETTLED.

THE DEFENDER OF TUNAS TITUS KENDRICK WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONFERENCE—AN ACCOUNT OF HIS DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT.

When Rev. Tunas Titus Kendrick, Pastor of the Grand Street Protestant Methodist Church, was tried last Summer he was chiefly defended in the Conference by Rev. George H. Woodward, Pastor of the Evergreen Methodist Church. Since that time there has been constant disagreements between Mr. Woodward and some of the Trustees of the church. The difficulty between the Pastor and the Trustees finally culminated in an open breach, the latter preferring charges against Mr. Woodward before the Church Conference. Mr. Woodward informed the Presiding Elder of the Conference that he intended to withdraw from that body. Elder Smith said that if Mr. Woodward would adopt that course the charges, which were of a trivial nature, would not be pressed. Aside from the charges against him prepared for submission to the Conference, Mr. Woodward complained that several members of the church had defamed his personal character. By the advice of counsel he commenced actions for libel against his alleged defamers. The first action brought was a criminal prosecution for slander instituted against Mr. William H. Youngs. It was disposed of yesterday in Justice Semler's Police Court. It appears that Mr. Woodward had procured the removal from the church choir of Mr. Youngs' wife. Mr. Youngs called on the Pastor for an explanation of his action, and during his visit, according to Mr. Woodward, made use of the vilest language, and threatened him with personal violence. Mr. Woodward was particular to repeat, both on the direct and cross-examination, with great apparent accuracy the language alleged to have been used by Mr. Youngs. The Pastor's testimony was corroborated by two of the Pastor's friends, one of whom was in the front parlor and the other in the back basement of the Pastor's house at the time of Mr. Youngs' visits. Mr. Youngs was examined in his own behalf, and denied that he had used the language attributed to him by Mr. Woodward. The Justice, however, found the defendant guilty, and bound him over in the sum of $100 to keep the peace. Mr. Woodward, who, through the influence of some of the Trustees, was not permitted to preach in his church last Sunday, will be reinstated by his congregation, which has, with its Pastor, formally withdrawn from the Conference.

UNTRIED CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST RING OFFICIALS.

The following are among the criminal indictments against the Ring officials which remain at present untried:

Seven indictments found by the Grand Jury in February, 1873, against William M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly for misdemeanor or official misconduct. These indictments are substantially the same as that upon which Tweed was tried and convicted.

Two indictments against Tweed for false pretenses in having procured the payment of various claims against the City on false certificates. These indictments were also found in February, 1873.

One indictment found against Tweed in February, 1872, but this is considered to be covered by subsequent indictments.

Three indictments against Tweed and E. A. Woodward for forgery in the third degree, having forged the name of John McBride Davidson to claims against the City. These were also found in February, 1873.

Two indictments found in February, 1872, against Tweed and Woodward for forgery in the third degree.

Two indictments against the same persons were found at the same time for larceny of money.

Two indictments against Thomas C. Fields for bribery, found February, 1873.

Five indictments against Richard B. Connolly, found February, 1872, for official misconduct.

Two indictments against James H. Ingersoll for forgery in the third degree, found February, 1872.

Three indictments, also against Ingersoll for forgery in the third degree, were found in February, 1873, but they are substantially the same as those found in February, 1872.

There are also indictments hanging over the ex-Court-house Commissioners, Messrs. Coman, Norton, Walsh, and Ingersoll, for having obtained money on "raised" claims.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In THE TIMES of yesterday there appeared the announcement of a wedding that took place fifty years ago. It was that of Mr. Augustus Zerega, of Martinique, who was married in St. Thomas on April 9, 1825, to Miss Eliza Morch, eldest daughter of Dr. John Nytendahl, Baron von Bretton. In 1831 Mr. Zerega came to this City and established himself in business as an importer of coffee, sugar, and other West Indian products. In 1840 he established a line of ships between New-York and Liverpool and Antwerp, which was known as the "Z" Line. Having prospered in business, he retired from active life in 1865, and has since lived in retirement in this City. Of ten children born of this marriage, nine survive, who have among them twenty-nine children, making thirty-eight direct descendants to take part in the festivities attending the celebration of the golden wedding.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The members of the 'Longshoremen's U. P. A., No. 1, went on strike yesterday, in accordance with a resolution passed on Thursday evening, indorsing the action of Societies Nos. 2 and 3, which have been on strike during the week. An effort was being made at Pier No. 2 North River, to utilize Italian laborers in the work of loading the steam-ship Switzerland, of the Red Star Line, but they made poor headway, and the society men who were watching the attempt from a distance congratulated themselves upon the fact that their services would ultimately be required in order to enable the vessel to leave on time. Although the society men deny that any of their number are working for less than forty cents per hour, the Inman, Anchor, and National Lines are employing society men, and the agents of these companies say that they have made no increase in the rates paid. They also say that they will not do so, and claim to be able to obtain a full complement of men at their own rates. The Cromwell Line and the Williams & Guion Steam-ship Company are employing non-society men. The strikers are laboring under a greater disadvantage than on the occasion of the strike last Fall, as owing to the severe Winter just ended, and the small demand for their services, their treasuries are in a depleted condition. The leaders are firm in their decision not to make any concession to the steam-ship companies; but in spite of the threatened infliction of a fine of $10 on any member infringing the rule, a large number are privately working for thirty cents an hour.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

GOV. TILDEN'S COURSE IN PROMOTING CANAL REFORM INDORSED.

At the monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held on Thursday evening, April 8, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is in harmony with the objects of this club to give its encouragement, irrespective of partisan considerations, in support of every honest effort for securing purity and economy in the public administration.

Resolved, That the influence of this club will be exerted in support of Gov. Tilden's praiseworthy efforts to expose frauds in the canal administration of this State, and to bring the offenders to justice, in the same spirit that it was in favor of the action of ex-Gov. Dix and ex-Attorney General Barlow in the same direction.

Resolved, That this Club will insist that the Commission appointed shall make a thorough, complete, and impartial investigation and public exposure of all abuses and all offenders in connection with the canal administration.

Resolved, That the radical reform in the administration of the canals of New-York, so wisely and vigorously instituted by Gov. Tilden, is essentially necessary to secure, and to expedite the completion without further delay of the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Resolved, That in that work the Union League Club recognizes not only an immense channel of national trade and intercourse, but an indestructible bond of commercial and political union, destined to bind forever the great and populous States of the interior to the Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That the public character of the State of New-York for perseverance and intelligence now imperatively demands that this work of enlargement, commenced forty years ago, should be completely finished within the present year, as it readily may be by the adoption of the measures of executive reform now pending in the Legislature, and in time to be displayed in full and beneficent action to the civilized world during our great centennial year, now near at hand, as a proof alike of the energy, the wisdom, and the public virtue of the State of New-York.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President.

GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ISSUE OF BONDS TO MEET CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS—THEIR SUPPOSED SPECIAL OBJECT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a brief session yesterday in the Mayor's office. All the members were present.

Controller Green submitted a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $180,000, for the purpose of liquidating claims and judgments.

Tax Commissioner Wheeler objected to the resolution on the ground that the specific object of the session was not mentioned in the call, as required by one of the rules of the board.

The Controller said he offered the resolution as a matter of duty in the interests of the City.

Commissioner Wheeler asked if judgments to the amount called for had been obtained.

The Controller replied in the negative, but added that the claims for which money might be required were in litigation, and that it might be necessary to lodge the money in court.

Commissioner Wheeler said he required more information before voting for the resolution. He then submitted the following:

Whereas, The rule adopted by this Board requires that the notice convening meetings of the Board shall specify the business for the consideration of which the meeting is convened, and, if for authority to issue bonds, that a copy of the requisition of the department making application for such issue and reference to the laws or ordinances which authorise such issue accompany the same; and

Whereas, The notice convening the present meeting does not comply with the requirements of this rule,

Resolved, That the meeting stand adjourned until such time as the Chairman may fix, not less than forty-eight hours after the Controller furnishes to him the requisition or requisitions of the departments applying for the issue of bonds; and in every application for the issue of judgment bonds the Controller is requested to furnish to the Chairman, along with the resolution, a statement specifying the particular judgments for the payment of which such bonds are desired to be issued, the name of each creditor therein, the nature of the claim for which it has been obtained, and stating separately the amount of principal, interest, and cost.

After a brief debate the resolution was adopted, but was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

The Mayor inquired if the board had power to issue judgment bonds before judgments were obtained.

The Controller replied that the bonds were to be issued for the liquidation of claims as well as judgments.

The Controller's resolution was then adopted, Mr. Wheeler voting in the negative.

The board then adjourned until Tuesday next. The amount of the bonds, it is said, is to pay the claim of the Metropolitan Gas Company, now in litigation, should a judgment be granted. It is further said that the money is to be lodged in court.

RAILROAD NOTES.

First-class tickets from Detroit to Buffalo are now being sold over the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railways at $4.

Since Thursday tickets have been sold by the agents of the Grand Trunk Railway from Buffalo to Chicago and return for $20. The regular fare between those places is $14.

Yesterday the agents of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad at Fort Wayne announced a reduction in passenger fares to New-York to $14, and to Boston to $13.

A meeting of committees of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Panama Railroad Company will be held to-day, with a view to the adjustment of the points raised between the companies on the question of through freights.

Although there has been considerable reduction in railroad west-bound freights in this City during the last few weeks, the end has not yet been reached, as there is still great competition among the several lines, and the rates are being constantly put at lower figures by the agents to secure customers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., when some important changes in the management will probably be made. It is understood that Mr. Henry W. Quintard, who has been prominently spoken of as the probable successor of Oliver Charlick in the Presidency, declines to allow the use of his name in that connection. In this contingency Mr. Havemeyer, son of the late Mayor Havemeyer, is mentioned as likely to be chosen, and it is said by Mr. Charlick's friends that, notwithstanding his feeble and almost hopeless condition, he will again be a candidate for the office with which he has so long been identified.

The Secretary of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company notified the members of the Stock Exchange yesterday that a meeting of the stockholders of the company would be held on May 12 to take into consideration measures for the financial relief of the company. It is proposed by the Board of Directors to increase the common capital stock of the company to the extent of $5,000,000, and to increase the preferred capital stock of the company to $5,000,000, and to make an assessment upon the present capital stock of the company, share and share alike, of a sum sufficient to liquidate the floating debt and the coupons of the company already due.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Department of Docks, in reply to the request of the Street-cleaning Committee for the loan of one of the steam-tugs owned by the Dock Department, to assist in towing scows loaded with street dirt, &c. The Dock Department accede to the request on condition that the Police Department agree to pay the running expenses of the boat, and to pay for whatever damages may be sustained by the tug while in the service of the Bureau of Street-cleaning.

A communication was received from the Department of Parks declining the proposition of the Police Department to furnish to the first-named department manure collected from the public streets. The proposition is declined for the reason that it is believed there exists in the manure collected from the streets a large proportion of foreign matter which might prove disastrous to the growth of grass, &c.

The salary of John Z. O'Brien, Deputy Superintendent of Street-cleaning and Acting Superintendent of Boats, was fixed at $2,500 per annum from the 1st inst. Patrolman Daniel Quigley, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was granted permission to receive $250 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of a mail-box robber.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held at the Bible House, on Thursday evening, Mr. Theodore Gilman in the chair. During the year ending April 1 the following distribution has been made by the agents of the society: 7,117 Bibles, 51,750 Testaments, and 2,540 parts of the Bible.

At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, Theodore Gilman, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Messrs. J. S. Bussing, D. S. Everson, B. H. Rochester, C. M. Earle, E. Mead, Jr., M. M. Budlong; Corresponding Secretary, Henry D. Nicoll, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Allan C. Hutton, M. D.; Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Trowbridge.

THE TURF.

FURTHER REVIEW OF PROMINENT STABLES.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF MESSRS. HUNTER, MORRIS, CHAMBERLIN, AND TAYLOR.

The continued mild weather has indeed been a precious boon to the trainers, and with a few more days of sunshine the training tracks will be sufficiently safe for preliminary gallops, previous to entering upon the more arduous trials which condition the horses for the Spring campaign. The anxiety to commence operations is observed on every hand, and at the several resorts where turfmen mostly congregate the very air seems laden with expectation. In our two previous articles the establishments of Messrs. Pierre Lorillard, McDaniel, Sanford, Belmont, and Donahue have been reviewed. In the stables of these five gentlemen are the large number of 114 horses. This of itself will indicate the gigantic strides the turf is making in general popularity. In the present review of the stables of Messrs. Hunter, Morris, Chamberlin, and Taylor thirty more horses are added to the list, and there are several establishments in our immediate vicinity still remaining to receive attention.

THE HUNTER STABLE.

The racing firm of Hunter & Travers was dissolved last year, and Mr. John Hunter has now the sole management of the stock. Hunter and Travers, however euphoniously the two names may seem when linked in partnership, were not successful upon the turf. The clouds hung over the fortunes of the establishment until the severance of the business relations between the two allowed the sunlight of fortune to penetrate its gloomy recesses and to finally discover its hidden treasures. The concern had sunk a large capital in creating a racing stable, and the returns were most unsatisfactory, for in 1871 they won but $5,000, and that with Alarm in a match with Inverary at Saratoga; in 1872 the campaign brought them in but $3,600, and that of 1873 only $3,990. Last year the stable, under the firm name, won $5,100; under that of John Hunter, $3,350, and of W. R. Travers, $1,000. There was a perceptible improvement last year, but this season Mr. Hunter expects to carry off a fair portion of the honors and emoluments. His string will consist of seven head, and Mr. A. Bell will use his best endeavors to bring the stock out in the best form. The oldest of the lot is King Pin, four years old, by Lexington, out of imported Eltham, by Kingston, and consequently a full brother to Kingfisher and King Bolt. He started three times as a two-year old, running third to Battle Axe in the Kentucky Stakes, second to Countess in the two-year-old Sweepstakes, and did not gain a place in the Saratoga Stakes won by Steel Eyes. All these races were at Saratoga. Last year he injured a leg in early training, and was laid up throughout the season. If he is able to stand proper training he will make hot work for the fastest horse that can be brought against him. It was said, however, that he had fairly broken down last Spring, and if so all the rest and patching in the world will not enable him to make a severe effort. The next on the list is the bay colt Lelaps, three years old, by imported Leamington, out of imported Pussy, by Diophantus. Although this colt was entered in most of the principal two-year-old stakes last year he was not brought to the post, but will make his début this Spring, probably in the Withers Stake, or the Belmont, as he is entered in both, and is quoted at the odds of fifteen to one in Morrissey's betting-book for the "blue ribbon" event. From his breeding much is expected of him. The other colts in the stable are Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington, and Osseo, by imported Eclipse, out of Oliata, by Lexington; both of them are two-year olds, and entered in the leading "baby" events. The most promising part of the stable, however, consists of fillies, and among them is Olitipa, now three years old, by imported Leamington, out of Oliata, who started twice last year and came off with flying colors on both occasions. In the Flash Stakes, half a mile, at Saratoga, she ran away from her competitors as if they were merely galloping, and covered the distance in 47¾ seconds, which is at the rate of 1:35½ to the mile. It was declared almost impossible at the time, and one of the gentlemen in the timing stand told us after the race that Olitipa was beyond the starting point when his associates started their watches, and that he thought the time erroneous. However this may be, Olitipa displayed remarkable speed on the occasion, and the proof of her superiority she subsequently furnished at the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, when she defeated Chesapeake, Rhadamanthus, Bayminster, James A., and Australind in the Nursery Stake in the fast time of 1:46. She will probably commence her three-year-old career at Baltimore next month, as she is engaged in the Chesapeake Stakes, one mile and a quarter. She is also in the Ladies' Stakes to be run at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, the Hunter Stakes during the Fall meeting, and the Alabama Stakes at Saratoga. It is considered but a question of health for her to win all her stakes, but fillies are unreliable in the Spring, and she may dump her backers. The chances, however, as against her own sex are in her favor, albeit she will come in contact with fleet competitors. Another good one is Australind, by imported Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imported Glencoe. She is a full sister to Joe Daniels, and is very fast. She started five times last year, but did not win a race. She started both times with Olitipa for the purpose of making the pace, and performed her part creditably. She is engaged in the principal stakes, and doubtless will give a good account of herself in the Summer and Fall. The other filly in the stable is Sultana, two years old, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imported Glencoe, and consequently full sister to the great race-horse Monarchist. If she is anything like her brother, she will trouble the other youngsters to beat her. For the comparatively small number of horses in the string of Mr. Hunter, he will be a most determined competitor for the laurels of the year, and, like all the other stable proprietors, considers himself entitled to a share of the spoils.

THE MORRIS STABLE.

The fame of Mr. Francis Morris in connection with the turf rests upon his great success with two-year olds in capturing many of the richest stakes. As the owner of imported Eclipse he is enabled to put forward, at times, a formidable array of speedy youngsters, which carry all before them, only to drop away into mediocrity. On several occasions, however, the Eclipse stock has been found to possess stamina as well as speed, for the performances of Narragansett, Ruthless, and Catesby attest by their records to this fact; but then, again, Eclipse has never, in his long career as a sire, produced a winner of a cup race, and in the last two years imported Leamington has sent a speedy host to eclipse the fame of the Morris favorite. Mr. Morris was sagacious enough to see the value of Leamington, and sent several of his Eclipse mares to be bred to the grand horse at Chestnut Hills, and the combination should, and doubtless will, prove remunerative. Mr. Morris' string will consist of nine head, all two and three year olds. The four three-year olds are Sweetlips, by imported Eclipse, dam by Prophet, out of imported Barbarity, by Simoon. She started in four races last year and was once a winner. Her début was made in the Hopeful Stakes at Long Branch, in which she did not gain a place; but in the July Stakes, two days afterward, she ran second to Calvin, and then won the Thespian Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:18, beating Aristides, Aniella, and five others. She appeared but once after this, in the August Stakes, one mile, and, carrying five pounds penalty, ran third to Chesapeake, being close up. It was a fine performance, and one which stamped her as a fleet and reliable filly, able to carry weight. Sweetlips is the only public performer in the lot. The remaining three-year olds are Audacity, by imported Eclipse, out of Slasher; Fidelity mare, chestnut colt, by imported Leamington, out of Relentless, by imported Eclipse, and Tomahawk, by Leamington, out of the great Ruthless, by imported Eclipse, the great filly of 1866 and 1867, who won the Belmont and Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park and the Travers and Sequel at Saratoga. Tomahawk, with such parentage, should prove himself a great card for the Morris stable. The two-year olds to be introduced are a bay filly, by imported Eclipse, out of imported Barbarity, by Simoon, thus being a full sister to Ruthless; a bay filly, also by Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue; bay filly, by imported Leamington, out of Remorseless, by Eclipse; brown filly, by imported Leamington, out of Felicity, by Eclipse, and a brown colt, by Leamington, out of Frivolity, by Eclipse.

THE LONG BRANCH STABLE.

Notwithstanding that Mr. John F. Chamberlin had most excellent stock, which was handled by Jacob Pincus, he was very unfortunate last year, and Dame Fortune seemed to frown upon the establishment, to the regret of hosts of friends. With the breaking down of True Blue the glory of the stable seemed to fade away, and the grim visage of ill-fortune followed the "cherry spots" wherever and whenever they appeared. In 1873 Mr. Chamberlin stood seventh on the list of winning owners, with $11,100 to his credit, but last year he dropped down to twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth on the winning list, with about $4,000 to his credit. This was a fall, indeed, but Chamberlin says the experience is worth the loss, and in a reorganization of his stable promises to make a decided effort to find the cornucopia, if it is to be found, at Jerome Park, Baltimore, Saratoga, or Long Branch. His forces will this season comprise eleven young and fresh horses, under the tuition of A. Davis Pryor, whose experience as assistant to his father for a very long period should enable him to bring out all the best points of the Long Branch string, and make its influence felt in every race in which the cherry spots appear. There are three four-year olds, headed by the chestnut colt Weathercock, by imported Australian, out of imported Weatherwitch, by Weatherbit, a speedy colt, who defeated Saxon in the Central Stakes at Baltimore in 1873, and ran a close three-quarter dash at Jerome Park with Maccaroon in 1.17¼. Last Spring he got out of fix, and was thrown out of training, which was one of Mr. Chamberlin's greatest misfortunes. If Weathercock redeems the promise of his two-year-old form, he will be among the first to reach the winning goal. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imported Knight of St. George, and consequently full brother to Tubman, is yet to score his maiden victory. Carlina, by Planet, out of Mazurka, by Lexington, started five times last year, and won the Chesapeake Stakes at Baltimore on a heavy track. She is a lightly-built filly, and adapted for short races. There is a quartet of three-year olds, and the best of the lot is undoubtedly that remarkably fleet but ill-favored filly, Lizzie R., by Aster, brother to Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imported Knight of St. George. Of all the fractious and uncontrollable colts or fillies that ever appeared at the starting-post she was positively incomparable. Unfortunately for her owner, she generally got off in the rear of all her competitors, but when she did start it was like a bullet in speed. Lizzie R. started five times last year, making her first appearance in the Juvenile Stakes. There were fifteen starters, and the finish was one of the best ever witnessed in a two-year-old race. It appeared to everybody but the judges that Lizzie R. had won the race, but it was awarded to Meco, which was a happy surprise to the owner of the latter, who stood on the track directly under the judges' stand, and declared Lizzie R. the winner. Starting in the rear, as usual, in the August Stakes, one mile, she was only beaten a head by Chesapeake, and was placed third in the Saratoga Stakes by the judges, although every person on the outside of the track was as certain of her having beaten King Bolt for the second place as he was that Steel Eyes had won the Travers Stake. She is engaged in the Ladies' and Hunter Stakes at Jerome Park, and the Alabama Stake at Saratoga, and if she has improved in temper, Olitipa will have to run from "eend to eend" to beat her. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardiz, by imported Glencoe, started but once last year, and Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher, has yet to make his début. These two colts are engaged in most of the principal stakes. The breeding of both colts is excellent, and the friends of the stable hope they may give a good account of themselves. The other three-year old is Scramble, by Star Davis, (a son of Glencoe,) out of Skedaddle, by imported Yorkshire, and therefore a sister to the fine race-mare Saucebox. She is engaged in the principal filly stakes with Lizzie R. The two-year olds to be introduced during the season are a chestnut colt by Planet, out of Bay Flower, by Lexington; Dundreary, by Derby, (son of imported Eclipse,) out of Ringlet, by Ringgold; Lorna Doone, by Jack Malone, out of Queen of the West, by imported Bonnie Scotland, and black filly Ione, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Florence, by imported Leamington.

TAYLOR'S STABLE.

Anthony Taylor, the well-known English trainer, who won additional renown last year in preparing Fellowcraft and Reform for their great races, has established himself at Long Branch, and Mr. John O'Donnell has placed three horses in his hands to prepare for the campaign. These are Milner, three years old, by imported Australian, out of Bonnet, by Lexington, engaged in the Belmont Stake; a chestnut filly by Australian, dam by imported Glencoe, and another colt by Australian. Mr. Taylor will doubtless have several more under his care before the season has fairly commenced.

THE REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1875, PROHIBITING REFUNDING DUTIES—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following opinion has been given by the Attorney General, relative to the construction of the act of March 3, 1875, restricting the refunding of duties:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1875.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have considered the communication of Hon. Charles F. Conant, acting Secretary, bearing date March 19, 1875, and the memorandum accompanying the same, in which suggestions are made and questions propounded relative to the construction of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act restricting the refunding of Customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department." Section 1 of said act provides as follows:

That no moneys collected as duties on imports in accordance with any decision, ruling, or direction previously made or given by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be refunded or repaid unless in accordance with the judgment of a Circuit or District Court of the United States, giving construction to the law, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States, or unless in pursuance of a special appropriation for the particular refund or repayment to be made. Provided, that whenever the Secretary shall be of opinion that such duties have been assessed and collected under an erroneous view of the facts in the case he may authorize a re-examination and reliquidation in such case, and make such refund in accordance with existing laws as the facts so ascertained shall, in his opinion, justify; but no such reliquidation shall be allowed unless protest and appeal shall have been made as required by law; provided further, that the restrictive provisions of this act shall not apply to such personal and household effects, and other articles not merchandise, as are by law exempt from duty; and provided also, that this act shall not affect the refund of excess of deposits based on estimated duties, nor prevent the correction of errors in liquidation, whether for or against the Government, arising solely upon errors of fact discovered within one year from the date of payment, and when in favor of the Government, brought to the notice of the Collector within ten days from the date of discovery.

Inquiry is made as to this provision of the law, as follows: First—How, and to what extent, does said act affect the refund of duties collected prior to March 3, 1875? Second—How, and to what extent, does said act affect the refund of duties collected on or after March 3, 1875?

Independent of the exceptions contained in said section, it is my opinion that, since the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to refund any moneys collected as duties on imports in accordance with any decision, ruling, or direction made or given by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the passage thereof unless said decision, ruling, or direction is modified or overruled as therein specified. I am also of the opinion that any moneys collected as duties on imports in accordance with any decision, ruling, or direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on or since the date of said act, cannot be refunded or repaid, except as provided for in said section.

Section 2 of said act is as follows: "That no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury, giving construction to any law imposing Customs duties, shall be reversed or modified adversely to the United States by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except in concurrence with an opinion of the Attorney General recommending the same, or a judicial decision of a Circuit or District Court of the United States conflicting with such ruling or decision, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States. Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion decline to acquiesce in the judgment, decision, or ruling of an inferior court upon any questions affecting the interests of the United States when, in his opinion, such interests require a formal adjudication of such questions by the court of last resort." I am of the opinion that under this section, whether there have been conflicting decisions, or not, prior to the passage of the act in question touching the construction of any law imposing Customs duties, if there was a decision unreversed and in force at the time said act was passed, favorable to the United States, such decision must stand and be recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury as the rule to be followed upon the question therein involved until it is reversed or modified as provided in said section. Any decision, ruling, or direction made by any Secretary of the Treasury prior to the passage of said act, adversely to the United States, may be overruled by the present or any subsequent Secretary of the Treasury, if in his judgment they are not correct expositions of the law.

Reference is made by the acting Secretary to sections 2,984, 3,012½, 3,013, 3,689, 2,652, and 989 of the Revised Statutes, but I do not see that they particularly concern the construction of the act in question, and it is not necessary or desirable that I should give any abstract views as to any other meaning or effect which they may have. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

GEORGIA FINANCES.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *News* gives a statement, apparently by authority, concerning the stoppage of the interest on gold quarterly bonds of that State, and the consequent resumption of payment. It says: "Soon after Capt. Jones entered into office he discovered that the Fourth National Bank of New-York was paying coupons of gold quarterly bonds, whose owners had not complied with the law of the State requiring affidavits, showing the validity of the bonds. At any rate, the Treasurer had no knowledge that the law had been complied with, and, as it was imperative in its action, he ordered payment stopped until compliance with its terms was made. Col. Sneed, as he understood it, was employed by the holders to receive these affidavits from our foreign consuls and transmit them to the Treasurer. This he did, and the Treasurer having evidence that the law had been complied with, gave orders to resume payment of the coupons."

THE SYRACUSE RINGS.

ONE SECTION OF THE GREAT CANAL COMBINATION.

THE MEN WHO COMPOSE THE CANAL RING—THE LESSER RINGS AND THEIR CHIEFS—SYRACUSE POINTS TO ROCHESTER, AND ROCHESTER POINTS TO SYRACUSE—HOW THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD JOB WAS DONE—OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF THE RING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, April 8.

In this conflict between the people and the canal rogues the former should carefully study the confederation with which they are contending. The Canal Ring is only a combination of lesser rings whose centres are at Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Buffalo, and Lockport, whose chieftains are the Lords, Belden, Dennison, Gere, and Van Dusen, and whose interests, though allied, are really distinct. The alliance was formed by the chiefs to control legislation in their districts, to manage it at Albany, and for mutual protection. No tie of friendship bound them other than the cohesive power of plunder, so that their dissolution may readily be brought about. Jarvis Lord founded his own dynasty in Rochester; "Pop Gere" that of Belden & Co. in Syracuse. It is true that the name of the latter house is not that of its founder; but this is because "Pop" became superannuated long ago, his son was not born to rule as well as to contract, and Belden had to act as manager. Between the Syracuse and Rochester houses there has been little in common, for Lord ground his own axes in his own region and Belden worked in Syracuse. For these reasons it need not surprise any one to learn that each chief is willing to turn the investigating eyes of the public on the other, to divert attention from himself and give him time to prepare for the storm that is coming. The tactics now developing in Syracuse are these: Belden, Dennison, and the rest are perfectly willing to point out wherein the Lords have erred, or, to quote as I heard it this morning in the Vanderbilt House—the resort of the ring—"We don't care anything about Rochester. We haven't had anything to do with any of the jobs there. Let them investigate if they like in that direction. The gang must have made a heavy pool there." But the Rochester Ring, when I was in that city last week, were very anxious to direct attention to Syracuse and its leeches, so that it is fair to infer that one would sacrifice the other to save itself. This treachery pervades the whole system. Each of the four Rings here—canal, salt, railroad, and political—is quite willing to call attention to the operations of the other in the hope of saving itself. The canallers say that the railroaders should be investigated, and the salt men agree that all the rest are very shaky indeed. In this way, then, the Special Commission can, if it wants to, obtain abundant evidence of the rascalities it has been appointed to unearth.

This is the "stumping ground" of the Beldens and Geres, and the operations in which they have been concerned are numerous and intricate. Their canal jobs have been exposed partially, and in THE TIMES mention has been made of their other transactions. Perhaps one of the most interesting of these is that in which R. N. Gere, S. Gere, and Van Dusen worked so skillfully as to lose to this city $100,000. Perhaps cheating the city would be a better term for the manœuvre. The story will show. A project was set afoot to construct what is known as "The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad." Most of the business men of this city favored it, and only asked that the city and the villages through which it was to pass should take an interest in its stock, by issuing bonds to pay for the benefits they were to derive. Everything went very smoothly until the people found that the Ring were trying to get their fingers into the affair, and then some of the wisest men took action that effectually checked the would-be marauders. These were not to be foiled so easily, though, and they again made a demonstration on the road, after they were permitted to have a share in the construction, for they could not be kept out, by attempting to secure legislation whereby any contractor engaged in the work could put in his claim against the city for it. There, too, I believe they were checked again by the business men. They were enraged, and labored hard to overthrow the gentlemen who barred their rascality. They ousted most of them from the railway company, and when they had the Ring secured through the new men they put in, a contract for allowing R. N. Gere, Van Dusen, and S. Gere to complete the last three unfinished sections of the road was made. The specifications were agreed upon in this manner: The printed forms under which all the other sections had been constructed differed slightly from those required for the last three. Therefore, necessary interlineations were made in the printed form, agreed to and signed by both parties, the copy taken to the job office, and 150 copies ordered. Both parties went to the office, saw the proof, corrected it, and were finally satisfied with the revise. A day or two later the specifications came to the company's office, where the contractors and principals were to sign the contract. Having once before seen the specification paper, the company's agents did not deem it necessary to reperuse it, so they merely attached it to the contract which they signed. Not until the time for payment for the work came was the fraud discovered. Then it was found that after the proofs and revises had been agreed to and approved, the specifications were changed in the printing office in two sections, thus: In the article for grubbing and clearing, the genuine specifications read, "the ground set apart for the railroad is to be cleared on each side of the centre line, as located, to the limits of the company's lands." The altered article had the additional clause, "also the ground required for changing channels of creeks and lines of roads." Then, again, article 8 of the genuine specification, read, "Under the head of earth shall be included clay, sand, gravel, loam, and all other matters of earthy kind, however stiff or compact, including the various combinations of cemented clay and gravel, or sand and gravel, and including also stones or boulders, measuring less than half a cubic yard." The bogus specification merely had in article 8, "Under the head of earth shall be included clay, sand, gravel, loam and gravel, or sand and gravel, and including also stones or boulders, measuring less than half a cubic yard."

By these changes the city lost $100,000, and the wily contractors gained that sum. I cite this as merely one instance of the methods employed by the Ring to achieve illicit gains, in what at first sight appear to be reasonable contracts.

Among the peculiar practices of Belden & Co. is related one in vertical wall laying. It appears that at Geddes, on the canal, a few miles from this city, it became necessary to build a vertical wall, according to specifications in a contract held by the Ring. The people wanted the work done, and asked that it should be; but the Boss did not feel inclined to fulfill the terms just then, because it had something else on hand more profitable. The people still clamored for the wall, and finally a contractor was employed to do the work. The Ring would not let him touch it, however, before he agreed to do it for fifteen per cent. less than they were to get from the State for it.

Another Ring job of this kind is that known as the gas-works vertical wall building. The Ring was bound to erect this by a contract with the State, and the gas-works sorely needed it. But the bosses would not begin, nor allow any one else to, until the gas-works, it is said, consented to pay $1,000 bonus for having the remedy applied. The gas-works cannot be induced to say aught of this matter, because they are now in the power of the Ring, through special civic legislation and pecuniary interest. The bosses have skillfully gagged them as well as other business corporations. Nefarious transactions of similar character are whispered about, but so carefully have the perpetrators covered up their tracks, or silenced men, that it is next to impossible to obtain more than the mere title of the proceeding. Here is the alleged attempt to secure for Barker $75,000 for the construction of three salt wells, which should belong to the State after it had paid him what they cost him, $15,000—his remuneration under the law being the use and advantage he obtained in his business from them thereafter. Another is the effort made to induce men to tamper with the Supply bill in relation to a canal bridge [illegible] on account of THE TIMES' exposé of the canal frauds. All these and others the Ring are keenly alive to, and watch to buy or threaten those they fear.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 A. & P. Tel.	27	500 Lake Shore	74⅞
700 do.	26¾	1000 do.	75
600 do.	26⅝	1700 do.	74⅞
100 do.	26½	100 do......s3.	74¾
100 do.	26¼	700 do.	74⅞
900 do.	26	1500 do.	75
100 do.	25⅞	500 do......c.	75
200 do.	26	1600 do.	74⅞
100 do.	26⅛	200 do......b3.	75
100 do.	26⅝	2300 do.	75
600 do.	26¾	12 Pittsburg	92½
100 do.	26⅞	1500 Union Pacific.c.	71¾
200 do.	27	500 do......s3.	71¾
115 do.	27¼	900 do.	71⅝
1200 Western Union.	78⅜	500 do.	71½
600 do.	78¼	300 do.	71⅜
1300 do.	78⅛	100 do.	71¼
1100 do.	78¼	1400 do.	71⅜
800 do......c.	78¼	50 do.	71⅛
1900 do......s3.	78¼	200 do......c.	71⅜
1500 Pacific Mail	44½	200 do......b3.	71½
200 do.	44⅛	5 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅜
1500 do.	44	100 do......b3.	101⅞
300 do.	43⅞	500 do......b3.	102
1900 do.	43¾	300 do.	102
300 do.	43⅞	300 Rock Island	103¼
1700 do.	44	200 do.	103⅜
400 North-western	45½	700 do.	103¼
100 do......b3.	45½	400 do......s3.	103¼
100 do......c.	45½	200 Tol. & Wabash	15⅝
100 North-west. Pf.	58	200 do.	15¾
600 Erie Railway	30	200 Han. & St. Jo.	27⅞
500 do.	29⅞	200 do......c.	27¾
700 do......b3.	30	400 Ohio & Miss.	28⅞
100 do......s3.	29⅞	600 do.	28¾
100 do.	29¾	200 St. Paul	39⅜
100 do.	29⅞	100 do.	39¼
100 do......s1.	29¾	100 do.	39⅜
700 do.	29⅞	100 do......s3.	39½
200 do......s3.	29⅞	200 do.	39⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	121⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....12.	120⅞
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....12.	122⅜	35,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....c.	114½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	121½	50,000 do.	114½
10,000 do....12.	121½	7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....12.	116¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121½	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	120
50,000 do....12.	121½	100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	115½
500 do....sm.	121	7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	115⅞
1,500 do....b. c.	121⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	99⅞	800 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	78⅜
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Con.	107	3800 do.	78⅛
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, new.	115	100 do......b3.	78⅝
6,000 N. J. C. 1st, Con.	105	100 do......b10.	78½
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	86⅛	1500 do......b3.	78½
		300 do.	78⅜
3,000 Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	75½	900 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	102
		600 do......b3.	102⅛
7,000 Mil. & St. P., I. & D. Div.	76	45 do......b3.	102
		200 do.	102
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Gold Bds.	84⅝	200 do......b3.	102⅛
		600 Erie....b. c. s3.	30
6,000 do....b. c.	84½	600 do.	29⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.	90½	500 do......b3.	30
6,000 Erie 4th......b3.	97	900 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	75
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	113¾	3800 do.	75⅛
1,000 Hud. R. 1st, S. F.	107	3300 do.	75¼
3,000 C. Pac. Gold B.	99⅝	2900 do.	75⅜
2,000 do.	99½	1200 do.	75½
7,000 C. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Branch.	86⅛	1100 do.	75⅜
		2800 do.	75¼
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	78	328 do......s3.	75¼
5,000 C. Pac. 1st.	98⅝	1700 do.	75⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	96⅝	200 do......b3.	75⅜
19,000 U. Pac. S. F.	92¼	600 do......s3.	75¼
75,000 do.	92¼	100 do.	75⅛
8,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st.	91½	100 do.	75¼
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	51½	30 do.	75
3,000 do.	51¼	100 Morris & Es..b3.	100⅛
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.	109⅜	150 do....b. c.	100
2,000 O. & M. Con. Sinking Fund.	98½	25 Illinois Cen..b. c.	102½
		2500 Union Pac...b. c.	71½
6,000 T. & W. Con. C.	40¼	100 do......c.	71½
5,000 Internat'l 1st.	58	100 do.	71⅝
10,000 Lou. & Nash. Con., '98.	87½	200 do......b3.	71⅜
		650 do.	71⅜
3,000 M. So. S. F.	108	900 do......c.	71⅝
10 Corn Ex. Bank	131	300 C. & Pitts. Guar.	92½
25 Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	20 do....b. c.	92⅝
10 Ger. Am. Bank	92	100 do.	92⅜
6 do.	94	43 do.	92¼
11 Bank of Com.	119	40 do.	92⅝
10 Bank of St of N. Y.	115	100 T., W. & W...b. c.	16
50 Bank of Repub.	100	100 do......b3.	15⅞
10 Del. & H. Canal.	113	50 do.	15½
10 do....b. c.	113⅛	50 C., C., C. & I.	62⅛
100 Consol. Coal	47¾	200 C. & N. W...b. c. b3.	45½
700 Mar. L. & M. Co.		100 do......c.	45½
100 do. b. c. b3.	4	600 do.	45⅝
800 A. & P. Tel..b. c.	27½	200 do......c.	45⅝
100 do......b5.	27½	300 do......s3.	45⅝
100 do.	27¼	700 do.	45¾
200 do.	27½	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	58
100 do.	27½	1200 C. & R. I...b. c.	103½
100 do.	27¾	300 do.	103⅜
200 Panama....x div.	119	300 do.	103½
200 Quicksilver Pref.	30	1300 do......b3.	103⅝
100 do....b. c.	30	200 do.	103⅝
200 Pacific Mail...b. c.	43⅞	300 do......s3.	103½
500 do.	44	300 do.	103⅜
500 do.	44⅛	100 C. M. & St. P. b. c. c.	39¾
1900 do.	44⅛	1500 do.	39¾
2100 do.	44⅜	100 do......b3.	39¾
100 do.	44⅜	100 do......s3.	39⅝
100 do......s3.	44¼	200 do.	39¾
800 do.	44⅛	100 do......s3.	39¾
1100 do......b3.	44	100 do......b30.	39⅞
1000 do.	44½	1000 do.	39¾
1700 do.	44⅝	100 do.	39⅞
1700 do.	44⅝	600 do......b3.	39⅞
2700 do......s3.	44½	1100 do......s3.	39¾
100 do.	44⅜	100 do.	39⅞
3000 do......b3.	44¾	200 do......b3.	40
300 do......b3.	44½	200 Del. L. & W...b. c.	115
100 do.	44½	100 O. & M....b. c. b3.	28⅞
100 do......s5.	44⅜	200 do.	28⅞
100 Amer. Express.	64	100 do......c.	28⅞
100 U. S. Express.	61⅝	100 do......b3.	28⅞
		100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	6½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. G. Bonds.....s3.	84¾	100 Union Pacific	71½
7,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	86½	400 do.	71⅝
60 Mariposa L. & M.	4	200 do......c.	71⅝
100 A. & P. Tel.	27¼	300 do......b3.	71½
200 West. Union...b3.	78¼	100 do.	71⅞
100 do.	78¼	1500 do.	72
100 do.	78⅜	1500 do......b3.	72
300 do......s3.	78¼	100 do......b3.	72⅛
300 do.	78¼	300 do.	72⅛
300 Erie Railway	30	200 do.	72⅛
200 do......s3.	30	2000 do......c.	72⅛
100 do......b3.	30	200 do.	72¼
300 Pacific Mail	44⅛	200 do.	72⅛
100 do......s3.	44¼	100 do.	72
1300 do.	44¼	1200 North-western.	45⅞
800 do.	44¼	100 do......b3.	45⅞
200 do......s3.	44	100 do.	45¾
2200 do.	44	300 do.	45¾
1200 do.	43⅞	100 do......b3.	45¾
300 do......b3.	44	300 do......s3.	45¾
300 do.	44	10 North-west. Pf.	58
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.	14	200 Rock Island	103⅝
200 Lake Shore....b30.	75¾	600 do......s3.	103⅝
100 do......s3.	75¾	700 do.	103½
200 do.	75¾	200 do.	103⅜
300 do.	75⅛	300 do.	103½
800 do......s3.	75½	300 St. Paul	40
100 do......s3.	75⅛	400 do......b3.	40
100 do......b60.	75⅜	500 do......b3.	40⅛
100 Ohio & Miss....s3.	28¾	300 do.	40
200 do.	28¾	800 do.	40
200 do.	28⅝	300 do.	39⅞
200 Toledo & Wabash	15⅞	900 do......b3.	40
100 do.	16	100 do......s3.	39⅞
100 Rens. & Saratoga	111	100 do......b3.	40
		100 St. Paul Pf.	59

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	121½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121½
53,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.	122½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	120¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...b. c.	116⅝		
95,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121½		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, c. x-c.	54	100 Pacific Mail. b. c.	44
5,000 Erie 4th	97	500 do.	43⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	107⅛	800 do.	43¾
25,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.	112	1200 do.	43⅞
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	107¾	1200 do.	44
15,000 C. Pac. G. bs. b. c.	99¾	800 Un. Pacific. b. c. c.	72
500 N. J. Cen. 2d.	101½	800 do.	72
45,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	92¼	100 do......s3.	71⅞
6,000 do....b. c.	92⅛	100 do......b3.	72
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	98⅝	700 do.	72
200 Canton Co...b. c.	62	200 do.	72
100 Md. Coal Co. b. c.	19	600 do.	71⅞
200 Marip's L. & M.	4	100 do.	71⅞
200 do...b. c. b3.	4	600 do.	71¾
200 Quick. Min.	23	200 do.	71⅞
44 N. J. Cen. L. & I. b. c.	35	100 do.	72
200 At. & P. Tel. b. c. c.	27¼	300 do......c.	72
100 do......b3.	27	100 do.	72¼
8 Adams Ex...b. c.	103	100 do.	72⅛
200 W. U. Tel. b. c. s3.	78¼	100 do......c.	72¼
2900 do.	78⅛	100 do......b3.	72⅜
1200 do.	78	1500 do.	72¼
100 do......s15.	78	100 do.	72⅛
400 do......b10.	78⅛	1700 do.	72⅛
600 do.	78⅛	200 do......b3.	72⅜
100 do......b3.	78¼	100 do......b10.	72½
100 do.	78⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. b. c. b3.	45¾
2600 do.	78	200 do.	45½
800 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. b3.	102⅛	100 N. J. Central. b. c.	113
600 Erie Railway. b. c.	29⅞	200 Chi. & Rock Is. b. c.	103½
300 do......b3.	29⅞	600 do......s3.	103⅜
400 do......s3.	29¾	200 do.	103⅜
900 do.	29¾	200 do......s3.	103¼
900 do.	29⅝	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. b3	40
100 do.	29¾	200 do.	39⅞
100 do......b3.	29¾	200 do.	39¾
100 Lake S. & M. S. b. c.	75¼	100 do.	39⅞
1000 do.	75⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	59
2200 do.	75	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	15⅞
1300 do.	75⅛	900 do.	15⅞
100 do......b3.	75¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	28⅝
1200 do.	75⅛	100 do.	28⅜
5 Panama	118	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c. s3.	27⅝
5 do....b. c.	118½	200 Kansas Pac. b. c.	18
72 C., C., C. & In. b. c.	61¾	200 St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pref.....b. c. b3.	30
60 P., Ft. W. & C. g. b5.	96¾		
50 do...b. c. c.	96⅝		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	51	210 Lake Shore	75
300 At. & Pac. Tel.	27	600 do.	75½
800 do.	26¾	200 Rock Island	103¾
200 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	102	100 do......b3.	103⅜
300 Western Union	78	200 do.	103⅜
1500 do.	77⅞	100 do......s3.	103⅜
200 do......b3.	78	400 Union Pacific. b3.	72⅝
600 do.	78	300 do.	72¼
1300 do.	78⅛	500 do.	72⅜
1300 do......s3.	78⅛	100 do.	72⅜
800 Pacific Mail	43⅞	500 do.	72½
200 do......b3.	44	600 do.	72⅜
300 do.	44	600 do.	72⅝
200 do......s3.	43⅞	800 do.	72⅛
600 do......b3.	44	300 do.	72⅛
900 do.	44	200 St. Paul	39¾
100 North-western	45¼	200 do......b3.	39¾
100 Erie Railway	29⅝	200 Ohio & Miss..b3.	28¾
800 do......b3.	29¾	1000 Han. & St. Jo.	28
600 do.	29⅝	100 do......b3.	28⅛
600 do......s3.	29⅝	20 Pac. R. of Mo.	47½
600 do......b3.	29⅝	30 do.	48
300 do.	29½	400 Kansas Pacific	18½
10 Del., Lack. & W.	114½	300 do.	18

FRIDAY, April 9—P. M.

In Wall street markets to-day securities were on the advance, and the large purchases of Government bonds, railway mortgages, and shares afforded ample evidence of the investment process now going on. The gold market was firm early in the day, but lost its strength at the close, in sympathy with a decline in the rates of sterling. The stock market opened firm, but fell off ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. in the first sales, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph selling down from 27 to 25⅞, Pacific Mail from 44¼ to 43¾, Union Pacific from 71¾ to 71¼, Western Union from 78⅜ to 78⅛, and Erie from 30 to 29¾. A recovery soon set in, however, Union Pacific advancing to 42¼, Pacific Mail to 44⅝, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 27¾, Western Union to 78⅝, and Erie to 30. Lake Shore rose from 74⅞ to 75½, St. Paul Common from 39¼ to 40⅛, Rock Island from 103¼ to 103⅝, and North-west from 45½ to 45⅞. Toward 1 o'clock there was a reaction of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., but Union Pacific later advanced to 72⅝, the highest price ever attained, and the market closed steadier in sympathy. Investment shares were firm. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western reacted a fraction, selling at 115. New-Jersey Central sold at 113 and Pittsburg at 92⅜@92½. Panama sold at 119 ex dividend.

The money market was easy, and call loans were freely offered at 4@5 ₱ cent., the former being the closing rate. In commercial paper there is no change to report, and prime grades are still quoted at 5 to 7 ₱ cent.

The Bank of England gained on balance to-day £70,000 sterling. The rate of discount in the open market at London for 3 months' bills was 3⅜ ₱ cent. The market for securities was quiet and firm, and closed as follows: Consols for money, 93⅜; do. account, 93⅜@93½; 1865s, old, 108¼; 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 103⅜, and new 5s, 103½. The sterling exchange market was somewhat easier in tone, and rates were reduced to $4 86 and $4 90, while actual business was done at $4 85½ for 60-day bills, and at $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand. Gold displayed strength at the opening, advancing from 115⅛ to 115⅜, but declined upon the reduction in exchange, and closed at 115. Cash gold loaned at 2 to 4 ₱ cent. for carrying, and at the close flat.

The Government bond market was strong, with a further advance in prices of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Some round amounts changed hands, the demand having continued to the close of business. Sixes of 1881 sold at 121⅛ for registered and 122½ for coupon; 1867 coupon, at 121⅜@121½; new 5s at 115½ for registered, and 115⅞ for coupon; 10-40s registered at 114½, and currency 6s at 120. In railroad bonds the dealings were characterized by much firmness. The Pacific issues were in request, and some large transactions in Union Sinking Funds were reported at 92⅛@92¼. One lot of $42,000 New-York Central Firsts, coupon, brought 113¾. There was a slight decline in C., C. & I. C. Firsts, sales being made at 51¼@51.

The imports of Dry Goods, at this port for the week ending to-day were $2,171,498, and the amount marketed $2,163,473. The total imports of Dry Goods since Jan. 1 this year were $38,761,263, and total amount marketed $39,223,639.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1875.

Gold receipts	$536,113 73
Gold payments	87,377 00
Gold balance	57,134,799 39
Currency receipts	746,088 79
Currency payments	585,468 80
Currency balance	42,301,717 66
Customs	268,000 00

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	152	Imp. and Traders'	195
American Exchange	119	Irving	130
Chemical	1600	Manhattan	150
City	300	Market	121
Citizens'	125	Merchants'	120
Commerce	118½	Metropolitan	132
Continental	93½	New-York	128
Corn Exchange	130	New-York County	215
First National	200	North America	99
Fourth National	87⅞	Oriental	172
Fulton	163	Pacific	165
Gallatin National	129½	Park	143
German American	93	People's	140
Gold Exchange	115	Republic	99
Greenwich	215	State of New-York	115
Grocers'	100½	Tradesmen's	145

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115⅝	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121½
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86	$4 85½
New-York Central	101¾	102
Rock Island	103¼	102½
Pacific Mail	44¼	43⅞
St. Paul	39½	39¾
St. Paul Preferred	59	59
Western Union	78½	78⅛
Union Pacific	71⅝	72½
Lake Shore	74¾	75⅛
Wabash	15¾	15¾
North-western	45⅝	45⅞
North-western Preferred	58¼	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	115½	114¾
New-Jersey Central	113	113
Panama	121	*119
Erie	30	29½
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	28¾
C., C. & I. C.	6⅛	6½
Harlem	131	131

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	101⅞	3,300
Erie	30	29½	10,300
Lake Shore	75½	74⅞	37,800
Wabash	16	15⅝	2,300
North-western	45⅞	45½	4,200
North-western Preferred	58⅛	58	400
Rock Island	103⅝	103¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40⅛	39¼	10,200
Mil. and St. P. Preferred	59	59	200
Pittsburg	92½	92⅜	300
Del., Lack. & Western	115	114¾	200
New-Jersey Central	113	113	100
Union Pacific	72⅝	71¼	28,200
C., C. & Ind. Central	6½	6½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	28⅛	27⅝	1,500
Ohio & Miss	28⅞	28⅜	2,900
Panama	119	119	400
Western Union	78⅝	77⅞	29,000
At. & Pac. Telegraph	27¾	25⅞	4,000
Pacific Mail	44⅝	43¾	39,000
Quicksilver	23	23	100
Quicksilver Preferred	30	30	100
At. & Pac. Preferred	14	14	100
Canton	62	62	100
Morris & Essex	100	100	200
Mariposa	4	4	300
Kansas Pacific	18½	18	1,100
Total number of sales			186,400

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Currency, 6s.	120⅛	120⅜	5-20s, '65, n., c.	120⅝	120¾
6s, '81, r.	121⅛	121⅜	5-20s, '67, r.	121	121¼
6s, '81, c.	122⅜	122½	5-20s, '67, c.	121½	121⅝
5-20s, '62, r.	115½	116	5-20s, '68, r.	121	121½
5-20s, '62, c.	118	118½	5-20s, '68, c.	121⅜	121⅝
5-20s, '64, r.	115⅝	116	10-40s, r.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s, '64, c.	119½	119¾	10-40s, c.	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, r.	116¾	117	5s, '81, r.	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, '65, c.	121⅜	121½	5s, '81, c.	116	116⅛
5-20s, '65, n., r.	120⅜	120⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $6,000 for interest, and $6,500 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$39,100,000
Gold balances	1,454,092
Currency balances	1,730,218

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,264,428
Currency balances	2,851,023
Gold exchanges	7,609,649
Gold balances	1,422,492

And the following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N. Y. C. B. Loan	106½
Alabama 5s, '86	37	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110
Alabama 8s, '86	41	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	9	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¾
Ark. 7s L. R. P. B. & N O	9	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.	30¾
Ark., 7s, M. O. & R. Riv	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	50
California 7s	112	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. off, J. & J	39
Connecticut 6s	107	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. off A. & O	37
Georgia 6s	86½	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	5
Georgia 7s, new	97	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 1.	3
Georgia 7s, indorsed	90	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 2.	3
Georgia 7s, gold b'ds.	88	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 3	3½
Indiana 5s	101	Ohio 6s, '75	101¼
Illinois coupon 6s, '77	101	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Illinois coupon 6s, '79	101	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Illinois war loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	105
Kentucky 6s	102⅛	South Carolina 6s	31½
Louisiana 6s	35	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	31½
Louisiana 6s, new	35	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	31
La. 6s, new F'g. D't.	35	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary	35	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	31
La. 6s, levee bonds	35	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O.	31
La. 8s, levee b'ds, '75	35	S. C. 7s of '88	30
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103½	S. C. 7s, non-f. bs.	6
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	Tenn. 6s, old	69
Michigan 7s, 1890	106	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	53
Missouri 6s, due 1875	100½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs	69
Missouri 6s, due 1876	100¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c.	52½
Missouri 6s, due 1877	99	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	52
Missouri 6s, due 1878	99	Texas 10s of '76	96½
Missouri 6s, due 1879	99	Virginia 6s, old	33
Missouri 6s, due 1880	99	Virginia 6s, n. bs., '66	34
F'ding b'ds, due '94-'95	97⅞	Virginia 6s, n. bs., '67	35
L. b'ds, due '81 to '91 inc	99½	Virginia 6s, Con. bs.	60
Asylum or Un. due '92	97½	Va. 6s, ex m. coup.	55
Han. & St. J., due '75	100¼	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	40
Han. & St. J., due '76	100½	Va. 6s, Def. bs.	8
Han. & St. J., due '87	99½		
N. Y. B. B. Loan	106½		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	109⅜	Cl., P. & A., N. B.	100½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	103⅜	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	100½
B. H. & E. 1st	25	Buffalo & Erie N. B.	100
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7's g.	49	Buff. & St. Line 7s	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	45	Kalam. & W. P. 1st.	86
Ches. & Ohio ex con.	36	Lake Shore Div. bds.	100¼
Chic. & Alt. 1st	118	L. Shore Cons. C. 1st	103
Chic. & Alt. income	101	L. Shore Cons. R. 1st	101½
Jol. & Chic. 1st	108½	L. Shore Cons. C. 2d	93½
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st	104½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	101½	Mh. C. Con. 7s, 1902	104
C., B. & Q. con'd 7s	104½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	110¼
Chic. R. I. & Pacific	107¾	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	30
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	115	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100¾
Cen. R. of N. J. con. c.	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99⅞
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	96
M. & St. P. 1st 8s. P. D.	108⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	96
M. & St. P. 1st, 7.3-10 P. D.	91⅛	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
M. & St. P. 7s, g., R. D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	113¾
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	86⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	111½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D.	75½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	107
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	76	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	103
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	73¼	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	111¾
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	81½	North Mo. 1st	86
M. & St. P. 1st, con.	73	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	98½
M. & St. P. 2d	76¼	O. & Miss. Cons.	97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	O. & M. 2d, Cons.	78
Chic. & N. W. I. bds.	101	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	99⅝
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	90½	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st	87⅝
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	85	C. P. State Aid Bds.	105
C. & N. W. Con. G. B.	84½	Union Pac. 1st	98⅝
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	106	U. Pac. L'd. G't 7s	96½
Galena & Chic. 2d	102¾	U. Pac. Sink. F'ds	92¼
Peninsula 1st, Con.	95½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	92
Chic. & Mil. 1st	95⅝	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	77
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	109	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	78
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	115	P. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	100
Mor. & Essex 1st	112	P., Ft. W., & C. 1st	110
Mor. & Essex 2d	105½	P., Ft. W., & C. 2d	105¼
Mor. & E. bds., 1900	99	C. & P. C. S'k F'd	105¾
Mor. & E. Const'n	99	C. & Pitts. 4th	97
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	101	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	51¼
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	99½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	19
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	96⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st	87½
Long Dock Bonds	103½	Alt. & Terre H. 1st	105
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, 1877	90	A. & Terre H. 2d P.	89
B. N. Y. & E. lge. bds.	87	A. & Terre H. 2d I.	77
H. & St. Jo. L'd G't's	102½	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	93
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	86⅛	T., P. & W., E. D.	60
Dub. & S. City 1st	103	T., P. & W., W. D.	53
C. Falls & Minn. 1st	83	Tol., P. & War. 2d	60
Ind., B. & W'n 1st	26	T. & Wab. 1 St. L. D.	63
Ind., B. & W'n 2d	15	Tel. & Wab. C. C.	40
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	103¼	Han. & Naples 1st	45
M. S. N. I. S. Fd. 7 ₱ c.	107¾	Great West. 1st '88	79
Clev. & Tol. S. Fd.	106	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	50
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	100½	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	60
Cl., P. & A., O. B.	102		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	102	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	105½	105¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	130	130¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56½	56⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	....	63
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	....	44
Northern Central Railroad	23¼	23⅜
Lehigh Navigation	....	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	51⅛	51¼
	102	....

The financial embarrassments of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company have led to the calling of a stock-holders' meeting by the Directors, to be held at Toledo on May 12, when it is proposed to devise means to relieve the company from its present difficulties. The Stock Exchange was notified to-day that the transfer books will be closed on April 27, and the Directors have issued a circular requesting a full attendance by the stock-holders in person or by proxy.

A meeting of the first mortgage bond-holders of the Montclair Railroad of New-Jersey, will be held at 3 P. M., on Monday next, 12th instant, at 111 Liberty street, in this City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL bond-holders who favor the enforcement of the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 13th, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Resin, bbls	217
Bees-wax, pkgs	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	211
Beans, bbls	15	Pea-nuts, bags	841
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	132	Skins, bales	2
Cotton, bales	2,684	Sugar, bbls	311
Flour, bbls	15,972	Syrup, bbls	30
Wheat, bushels	72,300	Starch, pkgs	12
Corn, bushels	12,420	Butter, pkgs	3,851
Oats, bushels	9,050	Cheese, pkgs	1,550
Malt, bushels	1,500	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs	5
Peas, bushels	450	Beef, pkgs	45
Grass-seed, bags	587	Pork, pkgs	652
Copper, bbls	45	Cut-meats, pkgs	762
Dried Fruit, pkgs	61	Lard, tcs	150
Eggs, bbls	2,515	Oil-cake, pkgs	900
Hemp, bales	30	Tea, pkgs	287
Hides, No.	477	Tobacco, hhds	192
Hides, bdls	1,506	Tobacco, pkgs	666
Lead, pigs	572	Wool, bales	48
Leather, sides	5,610	Whisky, bbls	738

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business in this line has been moderately active, both in regular trade channels and in the auction rooms. Buyers generally have been purchasing stock only to meet their more urgent wants, but these operations give a fair aggregate of dealings. Fine work suited to the local trade is attracting more attention. Values, as a rule, are without change of moment. Finishing goods have been rather sparingly sought within the previous range. The export movement in most kinds of stock has been light.

BRICKS—More activity is apparent in this line, in good part in yard dealings, which show a firm market. Stock afloat is yet offered with reserve.

COFFEE—Has been quoted generally steady within the range given in our last, with rather more disposition evinced by purchasers to operate. Sales, 2,018 bags Rio by the Halley, 1,585 bags do. by the Lidador, at firm prices, and 150 bags Laguayra at 18½c., gold.

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been on a very moderate scale, with values quoted essentially unaltered. Shippers have been reserved in their dealings. Spinners have been purchasing only very small amounts, to meet urgent requirements. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 878 bales, (of which 273 bales were on last evening,) including 467 bales to shippers, 266 bales to spinners, and 145 bales to speculators....For forward delivery the offerings have been quite liberal, leading to a decline of 3-16c. ₱ ℔., on free dealings, but the later transactions indicated a more confident temper in the market, with a recovery of 1-16c. ₱ ℔. from the lowest figures of the day, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bales, of which 14,300 bales were on last evening and 28,700 bales to-day, with 4,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16½c; May, 16 11-16c.; June, 17 1-16c.; July, 17⅜c.; August, 17½c.@17 17-32c.; September, 17⅛c.@17 5-32c.; October, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; November, 16 5-16c.@16⅜c.; December, 16 11-32c.@16 13-32c., and January, 16½c.@16 9-16c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,684 bales, of which 546 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,017 bales, against 5,835 bales same day last week; and for the week 39,076 bales, against 40,175 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,223,221 bales, against 3,467,749 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 35,247 bales; to the Continent, 14,032 bales. Stock in New-York, 185,753 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 566,444 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Business in Drugs and Dyes has been fair, though not remarkably brisk. The jobbing trade has been most satisfactory. Prices have been generally quoted firm. Dyewoods have been held with confidence, with more inquiry noted for supplies, particularly of Logwood.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a moderate movement noted in this line, mostly in a jobbing way, with prices ruling quite firm in the leading instances.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been steady in price, and in some demand, within the range of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour at a further partial advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Shipping Extras have been in most urgent request. Trade and Family Extras have also been in fair demand. Superfine and No. 2 stock held more confidently, but not freely dealt in. The sales since our last have been, 23,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 65, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; very good to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 20@$6, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 11,750 bbls. shipping stock at current rates....Southern Flour has been in fair request and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,075 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour continues dull and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in more demand and quoted stronger in price, within the range of from $4 25@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 520 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been moderately sought after at from $1 35@$1 85 ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal continues inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Buyers have been generally reserved in their purchases, taking supplies only as they need for prompt distribution. Prices have been quoted barely steady in the leading instances. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 70 ₱ box; 200 half bxs. Valencia do., at 11c.; 400 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 250 bxs. French Prunes at 10⅜c.@11¾c.; 50 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8¾c., and 350 cases Sardines at 14c.@14¼c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a very good demand noted, chiefly for export; offerings much lighter, especially of stock afloat. Winter Wheat has been in limited supply and held above the view of purchasers, checking operations. The general market closed strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 221,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 31 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30½ for Green Bay, (16,000 bushels,) to arrive, for export; $1 30 for prime Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 30 for prime Minnesota, (20,000 bushels,) May delivery; $1 24@$1 26 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 25@$1 25½ for good, afloat, subsequently held higher; $1 21@$1 23 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly stock in store, closing with $1 23 paid and reported bid for strictly prime, in store; $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 23 for stock in store, closing with this rate bid; $1 16@$1 30 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 31 for fair Amber Western, afloat, and within the previous range for Red and White Western....New Corn has been quoted a shade higher, and has been in quite active demand, partly on export account, with sales reported of 159,000 bushels at 90½c.@93c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92½c.@93c. for stock afloat, and 91c.@91½c. for do. in store; 92½c.@93½c. for new Yellow Western, and 91c.@92c. for new White do....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in fair request, with 92c. reported bid for prime, in store....Rye, scarce and wanted; Canada in bond quoted at 96c. bid....Barley dull and weak; sales, 1,000 bushels California (brewing stock) at $1 18, in store, and 2,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 28 ₱ bushel....Barley malt, dull at unchanged figures: sales, 2,200 bushels at $1 65 for Canada, on time, and $1 20 for two-rowed State....Oats have been moderately active at about steady prices, with sales reported of 64,000 bushels at 72½c.@74½c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 72½c.@73c. for very good to prime, in store; 73½c.@76c. for White Western, the inside price for Iowa; 75c. for White State, and 74½c. for Mixed State....A moderate trade has been reported in Feed, within the range of from $26@$32 for poor to very choice, chiefly at $29 50@$30 for Mill-feed, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been comparatively quiet, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 65c.@70c. Rye Straw slow of sale within the range of from 60c.@90c. Oat at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Very little demand has been noted for Hemp, prices of which have been without important alteration. Jute has been in good request, and 2,100 bales have been sold at Boston at 5⅝c., currency. And of Jute Butts, 150 bales at 2 11-16c., currency. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ₱ ℔.; clean Russian $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $240@$285; Undressed do., $180@$190, currency, ₱ ton. Jute, 4c.@5⅝c.; Jute butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Sell slowly, and at drooping rates; 1,600 Dry Texas changed hands on private terms.

HOPS—Have been rather more inquired for and quoted somewhat steadier in price; stocks lighter and holders less urgent in their offerings, especially of fine grades. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to very choice, new, 33c.@40c., New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@40c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 214 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 40,799 bales, as against 19,523 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 117 bales, and since Sept. 1, 15,683 bales.

LEATHER—Trade in this line shows no really new features. Prices of most kinds of stock have been quoted steady, though only a moderately active call has been noted for supplies. The export movement has been rather more liberal. The week's receipts have been 71,896 hhds. and 2,513 bales do.; exports, 7,000 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been advanced slightly on a more active demand. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 21¾c.@22c., cash, and 22½c. for forward delivery, ₱ ℔. Sales, 700,000 ℔....More demand has been noted in a jobbing way for Copper products, with new Sheathing quoted steady at 28c.; old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔....Iron has been moving rather slowly, even in a jobbing way. Holders have been seemingly confident in their views, but report very little improvement in the demand. Scotch Pig is inactive at about former rates. American Pig is in comparatively slack request and buyers claim concessions, which holders are unwilling to make. Wrought Scrap is rather dull, but quoted steady; 300 tons recently were sold on private terms. Iron Rails have been in limited demand within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 700 tons American on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $32 50@$34; Glengarnock, $36@38; Coltness, $36@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$26; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $50@$53, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $36 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been inactive, but held firmly, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 75, and American at $5 75@$5 87½, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 9⅛c.; and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been selling slowly at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$7 for domestic....American Steel has been dull and heavy, on free offerings....Regulus Antimony continues in very moderate demand at 12¼c.@12½c., gold....Shot sells slowly at 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔....Tin has been in fair demand, with sales reported of 300 slabs Straits on private terms; 1,000 bxs. Coke Plates, to arrive, at $7 37½; 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne at $7; 100 bxs. S. T. P. Charcoal at $8 50; and 1,500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 62½, gold, ₱ box....Straits have been quoted at 20¾c.; English at 20c.@20¼c.; Refined at 20¼c.@20½c., and Banca at 24½c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½, gold....Zinc has been rather dull at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., gold.

MOLASSES—A very firm market has been noted for foreign, which has been offered with reserve, and has been wanted, in good part for refining purposes. A cargo of 430 hhds. Arecibo has been sold at 45c. ₱ gallon. A cargo of Muscovado is reported as under offer, at 43c. for 50 test, with 42½c. bid, which shows a slight improvement, quotations otherwise remaining about as in our last. Of grocery stock, 20 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 51c. ₱ gallon. And in a jobbing way, a moderate trade has been noted in foreign and new crop New-Orleans within the previous range. No further additions have been reported to the supply of foreign in first hands.

NAVAL STORES—Business in Resin has been on a liberal scale, mainly for export, at very firm prices. We quote within the range of $2 10@$2 17½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 02½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₱ 280 ℔. Sales have been made of 2,200 bbls. Strained at $2 10@$2 12½; 1,200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40; 850 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75@$3 12½, and 100 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $5@$7 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive and quoted here at $2@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand at 36½c. for merchantable; sales, 300 bbls. at this price, and 80 bbls., in small lots, at 37c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been lightly dealt in, within the previous range. Linseed has been selling rather more freely in a jobbing way, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. Lard-oil has been held above the views of purchasers, and has been inactive. Olive has been rather more sought after and quoted stronger. Menhaden and Paraffine Oils have been in better request. Most other kinds have been slow of sale. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 20 for good to choice, and 90c.@$1 07½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil, 70c.@72c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@44c. Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@46c.; Yellow do., 52½c.@55c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 60c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 23c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@87½c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 87½c.@$1 25; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quiet and rather weak in price; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c....Refined, here, at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; at Philadelphia at 13¾c., and at Baltimore at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite moderately sought after, opening lower, but closing stronger, with sales reported of 225 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $22 50@$22 75, closing at $22 75; 50 bbls. medium Mess at $22; 100 bbls. City Prime Mess on private terms, with Western quoted at $19 75@$20; and extra Prime at $16 50@$17 12½, the latter rate for fancy. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls. June options at $22 75, and 500 bbls., July, at $22 87½@$23, closing at $23 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs scarce and wanted; City quoted up to 11c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been in much better demand and decidedly firmer in price, with sales reported of 1,700 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 9½c.; 1,850 Pickled Hams at 13c.; 600 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@14½c.; 200 bxs. Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 18 ℔., at 12¼c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 9c.; 50 bxs. do., April delivery, at 9½c., and 1,358 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 12½c.@12¾c. for 14 to 13½ ℔. averages....Bacon has been in fair request, with prices favoring holders, on very light offerings. Sales have been reported of 184 bxs. City Long Clear 12¼c.@12⅜c.; 150 bxs. Short Clear at 12⅜c., quoted at generally at 12½c.; 150 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 12¼c., and 25 bxs. Short Rib at 12¼c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been less freely dealt in, and has been quoted through the day ⅛c. ₱ ℔. off the opening rates, but closed more firmly, influenced mainly by the later and more favorable Western reports. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 100 tcs. Western Steam at 15⅝c.; small lots of City do. at 15c.@15¼c., and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 15½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs., May options, at 15½c.@15⅝c., closing at 15 9-16c., and 500 tcs, July, at 15¾c.@15 13-16c., closing with 15 13-16c. bid....Beef steady and in fair jobbing demand; sales, 200 bbls. in lots. We quote at $10 50 for Plain Mess, inspected, and $15 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....Butter has been without quotable change as to values. Choice stock mostly called for, chiefly by local trade buyers, who inquire mainly for the finest makes of new State. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 25c.@30c. for choice to fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@17c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@30c. for fair to choice, and new Western at 18c.@25c....Cheese has been in good request, mainly on export account, with State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ₱ ℔....Eggs have been offering more freely, within the reduced range of from 25c.@28c. for fair to fancy, on a moderate business.

SEEDS.—Clover has been held more firmly, in view of the light offerings, with a better demand noted for home use, and some inquiry also for export. Prime State has been quoted up to 11½c.; fair to choice Western at 11¼c.@11½c., and Pennsylvania (nominal) at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported of 100 bags State, for export, and 300 bags Western, for home use, at 11½c., and about 300 bags Western and State, in small lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔....Rough Flax has been scarce and firm within the previous range of from $2 10@$2 35, from cars, dock, and store, on, however, a limited trade....Timothy has been dull, since our last, with sales confined to small lots from store at $2 65@$2 85, chiefly at $2 75@$2 80 ₱ bushel....Calcutta Linseed continues inactive at $2 07½@$2 10, gold, ₱ 56 ℔., showing less firmness; sales, 2,000 bags at $2 07½, gold, cash.

SUGARS.—Refining grades of Raw have been unusually active on a generally steady basis as to values. The demand was mostly from one or two prominent refiners, who purchased quite freely, largely of Cuba Muscovado and Porto Rico at current rates. From trade sources the inquiry has been rather light. Sales have been made to-day of 7,210 hhds. and 278 bxs., including 520 hhds. fair to good fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c., 3,600 hhds. refining do. at 7⅞c.@8¼c., 80 hhds. good fair do. at 8c., 200 hhds. fair do. at 7⅞c., 534 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7⅞c.@8c., 600 hhds. do. at 7¾c.@7⅞c., 251 hhds. very inferior do. at 7c., 225 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., 168 bxs. do. at 9⅛c., 110 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c., and 1,200 hhds. Melado on private terms, quoted nominally at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔....We quote fair refining Cuba steady at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted steady at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted strong at 8¾c. for prime, with a good demand noted; sales equal to 135,000 ℔....Stearine scarce and held much above the views of buyers, checking operations. Prime Western, in tcs., held at 15¾c.; choice City, in hhds., at 16½c.; sales, 10,000 ℔. City at the latter rate.

TEAS—Have been quoted rather firmer with a better demand noted; sales 1,200 half-chests Green, 800 half-chests Japan, and 3,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry; 300 hhds. sold at 10½c.@21c....Seed Leaf has been in moderately active request, within the previous range; sales, 340 cases 1873 New-York, and 60 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@55c. ₱ ℔....Havana has been more active at about former quotations; 950 bales sold at 87½c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔....Manufactured stock has been in fair demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Quoted a shade easier, on sales of 350 bbls. at equal to $1 13½ ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Purchases this week have been on a more liberal scale, and with reduced stocks available more steadiness has been noted in values toward the close. The dealings have been largely in low grade stock. Manufacturers have been operating more freely at current figures. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 39,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 46c.@54c.; 23,000 ℔. Unwashed stock at 37c.@42c.; 575 pks. and 27,500 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 37c.@50c.; 212 pks. and 57,500 ℔. Scoured stock at 65c.@81c.; 47 pks. and 8,000 ℔. Combing and Delaine, part at 62½c.; 67 bales and 20,000 ℔. Oregon at 35c.@42c.; 6,000 ℔. Black at 27c.@40c.; 35 bales and 54,000 ℔. Texas at 22c.@35c.; 317 bales and 350,000 ℔. California Fall at 13c.@24c.; 97 bales and 196,000 ℔. California Spring at 25c.@34c.; 5,000 ℔. foreign stock at 38c.; 100 bales Cape, 200 bales Australian, and 5,000 ℔. Donskoi on private terms; 101 bales East India, part inferior, at 15c., and 400 bales South American Carpet, reported at about 20½c. ₱ ℔. Also, 10 bales German Flocks on private terms....A fair demand prevails for Noils and Hair, which have been held firmly. Noils quoted thus: Russia White, 27c.@30c.; Russia Gray, 20c.@22c.; Turkey, 25c.@30c.; and Hair thus: Camel's, 16c.@22c.; White Calf, 15c.@18c.; White Cow, 10c.@12c.; Brown Cow and Calf, 4c.@6c.; Buffalo, 8c.@12c., currency, ₱ ℔.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ ℔.
X to XX	45@56
Picklock	58@64
No. 1 Fleece	46@55
No. 2 Fleece	42@50
Southern, coarse to fine	30@42
Tub-washed Fleece	50@58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	18@33
New-Mexico Fleece	17@30
California Spring Clip	19@34
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	15@24
Extra Pulled	45@50
Super Pulled	45@50
No. 1 Pulled	30@35
Lambs' Pulled	43@46
Donskoi	17@36
Montevideo	16@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18@32
Rio Grande	17@30
Mexican	17@21
Cape	31@36
Cape Pulled	50@60
Combing Wool	33@65
Australian Wool	43@55
South American Pulled, common to extra	36@80
East India Wool	15@50
Mediterranean Wool	15@34
Noils	20@50
Camel's Hair	16@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	20@28

FREIGHTS—Room on berth has been offered with less urgency, and has been quoted rather firmer, with a better inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Grain. More demand has been noted in the chartering line for vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades, but at low figures; market otherwise quiet. Advices from the outports are generally of dullness and depression....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 400 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 625 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s., with grain room quoted as in demand at 5d.@5½d., while 6d.@6½d. were the asking rates, (but without further movements reported;) also two ships, 1,344, and 1,204 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted nominally at 40s.@42s. 6d....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms, quoted at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and by steam, 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; equal to 44,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.@8¼d., closing at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 500 pks. Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton; and 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. 3d. ₱ tierce; also, a Russian bark, 436 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Apples and 8,500 Staves on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 100 bxs. Bacon on private terms, and 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 410 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s., or if direct, at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter and £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 779 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, (on foreign charter,) on private terms; a British ship, 526 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, at 65s., and another, 1,305 tons with do., from Astoria, at 62s. 6d....For Antwerp, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted nominally at 7d. ₱ bushel, 250 tcs. Lard, on private terms, quoted at 25s. ₱ ton. Also, an American ship, 898 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl., with option of Bremen....For the Continent, a British bark, 750 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 4s.; another, 782 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. do., from New-York or Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German ship, 985 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 75 cases Tobacco, at 20s....For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, 376 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 200 bxs. Florida Water, at 15c....For Genoa, by sail, 200 bbls. Provisions at $1 25 ₱ bbl....For Trieste, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Resin and 600 bbls. Pork on private terms; also an Austrian ship, 775 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Cuba, an American bark, 485 tons, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back south of Hatteras, an American brig, 427 tons, reported at $6 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a British bark, 454 tons, reported at $5 25 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American bark, 276 tons, reported at $6 for Sugar....For a French West India island, an American brig, 444 tons, with coal, from Baltimore, at $2 50, gold....For Halifax, a British brig, 273 tons, another, 200 tons, and a British schooner, 142 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to 30c. ₱ bbl....For New-York, two schooners with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $3.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1875.

There was a slight improvement in trade in Live Stock on this forenoon; prices were not advanced, but sales were easier. Beeves sold at 11c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¼ cwt. to 8¾ cwt. Milch Cows were not quoted. Calves sold at 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Smooth quality Veals at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold generally in full car loads at 6⅛c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔. for shorn Sheep, and from 6½c.@8c. ₱ ℔. for woolly Sheep. Lambs not quoted. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. The Markets closed firm.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 121 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon, 74 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 to 6½ cwt., strong; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. Ulery & Carey sold for selves 54 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 19 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11⅝c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. J. Clark sold for self 5 Illinois Bulls at 4¼c. ₱ ℔., live weight 1,400 ℔. ₱ head. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 35 mixed cattle, quality coarse, at 11c. ₱ ℔. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold 62 Illinois Steers, from fair to good from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; D. Waixel sold 63 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; E. Samuels sold 59 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. strong.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 215 shorn State Sheep, weight 20,250 ℔., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 228 shorn State Sheep, weight 20,820 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 51 State Sheep, weight 4,230 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 122 State Sheep, weight 10,740 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 181 State Sheep, weight 17,210, ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 344 State Sheep, weight 33,170 ℔., at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 80 State Sheep, weight 7,650 ℔., at $7.43¼ ₱ cwt.; 160 State Sheep, weight 17,370 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,110 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 142 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,050 ℔., at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,620 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Calves, weight 240 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 70 Calves, weight 8,130 ℔. at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 32 Calves, weight 3,740 ℔. at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 12 Veals, weight 1,475 ℔. at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 21 Veals, weight 2,880 ℔. at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 320 ℔. at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 7 Veals, weight 1,140 ℔. at 10c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 99 Sheep, weight 7,450 ℔. at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 74 Sheep, weight 6,420 ℔. at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 179 Sheep, average weight, 99½ ℔. ₱ head at $7 80 ₱ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Jelleffe & Co. sold 6 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 730 ℔. at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 37 Calves, weight 4,430 ℔. at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 25 Veals, weight 3,285 ℔. at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 26 Veals, weight 3,740 ℔. at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 370 ℔. at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 6 Veals, weight 865 ℔. at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 75 Sheep, weight 7,210 ℔. at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon: 867 head of Horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 236 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 3,834 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 167 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,400 Hogs, 75 Sheep, 103 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 799 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,959 head, or 527 cars, against 575 cars for the same time last week and 492 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were all through consignments. Cows—Receipts this week, 40 cars of Cows of all kinds, 10 cars being through consignments; the balance found ready sale at $30@$40 ₱ head, and a few choice select at $55@$65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1 car consigned through, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week, and 11,800 head for the same time last year; there was no market; no offerings and none sold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head—all through consignments—making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 13,200 head for the same time last week, and 18,300 head for the same time last year. The yards are bare of stock; no sales were made, and no offerings.

ALBANY, April 9.—Cattle—Market opened steady and strong, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔.; receipts, 454 car-loads, being 93 cars less than last week; the average quality was fair; prime Cherokees and Texans, $5 75@$6; choice butchering Steers sold up to $8, and good $6 50@$6 75. The market for Milch Cows was quiet at $45@$55. Veal Calves—Demand fair; receipts, 160 head; prices from 6½c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 51 car-loads, being 20 cars short of last week; average quality good. Sheep; common to fair, 6c.@7c. ₱ ℔.; fair to good, 7c.@7½c., and extra 7¾c.@8c. Swine—Store Pigs are in good demand, but there is no inquiry for heavy Hogs; sales of three loads of store Pigs at $7 80@$9 ₱ 100 ℔.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Cattle active; prices steady; receipts, 2,500 head. Sales range from $3@$6 50, chiefly at $4 50@$6 25. One drove of extra sold at $6 50; choice sold at $5 75@$6 25; good Steers at $5 30@$5 50; shipments, 1,800 head. Live Hogs firm and in good demand; receipts, 10,000; sales of light at $7 50@$7 90; heavy, $8@$9 25; bulk of sales being at $7 75@$8 25; shipments, 5,500. Sheep nominally unchanged; receipts, 1,500.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Wool steady; demand moderate; supply light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Fleeces, XX and above, 55c.; X, 55c.; medium, 55c.@57½c.; coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 49c.@52c.; medium, 55c.@56c.; coarse, 50c.; combing, washed, 60c.@67c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.@48c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 40c.@44½c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@25c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat active and lower; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 03½ bid; regular, $1 02 spot or April; $1 06½ May; $1 07½ June; rejected, 90½c.@91c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 72½c., regular, 69¾c.@70c. spot; 78¾c. bid May; 77¾c. bid June; rejected, 71c.@71¼c. Oats buoyant and unsettled; No. 2, 58c. spot; 62¾c. bid May. Rye—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, $1 10. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 10, spot; $1 08, April; $1 04½@$1 05, May. Seeds in good demand; common to choice Timothy, $2@$2 50; Clover-seed, $6 50@$7 60; prime Flax-seed, $2. Pork lower and in fair demand at $22, spot; $22 10 May; $22 37½, June. Lard lower and in fair demand at $15 17½@$15 20, spot; $15 25@$15 30, May; $15 50, June. Bulk Meats quiet and weak. Whisky—Demand light; holders firm at $1 11. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firm and 1c. higher; Corn, 78½c.@78⅝c., May. Oats, ⅛c. higher. Pork firmer and Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. *Note.*—All sales and deliveries of grain during the Winter months are made on the basis of 4c., or Winter storage, unless otherwise specified, and from April 16 to Nov. 15, on a basis of 7c. storage; then all grain going into store is subject to a 2c. storage for the first twenty days, and ½c. for each additional ten days or fraction thereof, regular receipts always to have five days to run when delivered. Winter storage begins Nov. 15, and expires April 15. All receipts dated on and after Nov. 15, remaining in store April 15, without any further storage. As a consequence, all receipts now in store dated between Nov. 15, and Feb. 15, are subject to 4c. ₱ bushel storage. Holders or sellers of Grain subject to this storage will be obliged to allow ½c. on all deliveries between the 11th and 15th of April inclusive, in order to make the receipts five days to run to 4c. storage; to make Winter receipts regular on the 16th inst., holders will allow an additional 2c. to offset the accumulated storage, and as a consequence prices for regular receipts and for the April option will advance 2c. ₱ bushel, on that date, without any actual improvement in the market, the advance merely being the changing from 4c. to 2c. storage.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Flour quiet and strong; sale of 600 bbls. at previous quotations. Wheat is active, and the speculative demand is higher; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms; 20,500 bushels do. at $1 15; 13,600 bushels Sheboygan part at $1 15 and part on private terms. Corn firm; sale of 7 cars new, on the track, at 83c.; small lots at 84c., in store. Oats firm and retailing at about 70c. Rye firmly held at $1 05 for State, on the track. Barley—Demand moderate, firm; sales of 5,100 bushels Canada, part to arrive, at $1 32. Seed in demand; Timothy steady at $2 65@$2 8 . Clover excited and higher; small sales at $7 75@$8, for medium; $8 75@$9 for large. Pork firm at $23. Lard higher; sales at 16c.@16½c. Highwines nominal.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Flour scarce, higher; Superfine, $5 60@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 85@$6; Treble do., $6 25@$6 75; Choice do., $7@$7 25. Corn in good demand, higher; White, 92c.; Yellow, 93c.@95c. Oats in good demand, higher, at 78c.@80c. Bran firm at $1 50@$1 55. Hay quiet; Prime, $26. Pork dull at $23 50. Dry-salted Meats weak; none in first hands; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Bacon quiet, weak; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Lard dull and scarce; Tierce, packers', 14¾c.; Refined, 15¼c.; Keg, 16c. Sugar firm; stock, 3,200 hhds.; common, 6½c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7¼c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8¼c.@8¾c. Molasses firm; stock, 5,200 bbls.; sales of jobbing lots at 50c. for common, 55c. for fair, 60c. for prime, 65c. for strictly prime, 68c.@70c. for choice. Whisky very dull; Louisiana and ordinary Western Rectified, $1 12@$1 13; choice Western, $1 15@$1 16. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 16c.@18¼c. Corn-meal firmer at $4. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 59; Gold, 115.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Flour in good demand; offerings light. Wheat firm, in fair demand; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30½@$1 31, cash; $1 34¼@$1 34½, May; $1 36 June; No. 2 Spring, $1 07@1 07½. Corn unsettled, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 76c.@77c., cash; 77¼c., May; 78c., June. Oats unsettled, lower; No. 2, 66c.@67c., cash; 66c., May. Barley and Rye scarce and wanted; absence of business for want of stock. Whisky quiet at $1 11. Pork declining at $22. Dry-salted Meats easier, quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon firm, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally at 15c. Live Hogs strong, higher; shippers, $6 50@$7 25; Bacon, $7 50@$7 75; good to extra, $7 75@$8 50. Cattle active, firm; good native Steers, $5 75@$5 90; fair do., $5 40; mixed stock, $4 50@$5 10; native Stockers, $4@$5. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Petroleum nominal; Refined, 14c.@14⅛c.; Crude, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Clover-seed sells freely; Western, 11½c.@11¾c.; State, 11¼c.; Timothy, $2 40@$2 50; Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour in fair demand and firmer; sales 1,500 bbls.; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5. Wheat excited; Red $1 28@$1 30; Amber, $1 30@$1 33; White, $1 34@$1 38. Rye held at $1 10. Corn advancing; Yellow, 91c.@92c.; Western Mixed, 90c.@92c. Oats held at 73c.@75c. for White; 70c.@72c. for Mixed. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $22 50@$23. Beef Hams, $15@$23; Smoked do., 13c.@14c.; Pickled do., 12¼c.@12¾c. Lard, 15c.@15¾c. Whisky steady; Western, $1 14. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 25c.@26c.; Western, 24c.@25c.; Southern, 23c.@25c.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm, unchanged. Corn quiet; White Southern, 88c.@90c.; Yellow do., 90c.; Western Mixed, 91½c. Oats firmer; Southern, 72c.@76c.; White Western, 62c.; Mixed do., 70c. Rye steady at $1 08@$1 10. Hay dull, unchanged. Provisions—an active order trade; nothing doing in round lots. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., loose; car loads; ¼c.@½c. higher for packed jobbing lots. Bacon steady, fairly active; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard, Refined, 16c. Butter steady; Western tub and roll, 18c.@22c. for old; 22c.@25c. for new. Petroleum dull at 6⅝c.@6½c. Coffee in better demand; Rio, 15½c.@18½c. Whisky quiet at $1 12½@$1 14.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 12@$1 18. Corn quiet and steady at 73c.@75c. Oats firm and higher at 64c.@70c. Rye firm at $1 15@$1 17. Barley firm. Butter dull. Clover-seed firmer, but not quotably higher; sales at 11c.@11½c. Provisions excited. Pork, $22. Lard steady; Steam, 15⅛c.; Kettle, 15¼c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c., spot; 11⅜c.@11⅝c., buyer April; 12c., buyer till June 25; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 3c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 75@$7 50; fair to medium, $7 75@$8 25; good, $8 50@$8 75.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; No. 2, $1 02¼; May, $1 07; June, $1 07½. Oats dull; declining; No. 2, in store, 58c.; May, 60c. Corn declining; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 73c.; May, 75c. Rye declining; No. 1, in store, $1 10. Barley dull; declining; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 06; No. 3 do., fresh, 98c. Provisions dull; nominally easier; Mess Pork, $21 90, cash; $22 10, May. Sweet-pickled Hams steady at 11½c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c., loose; 8¾c., boxed; Middles, 11½c.@12¼c., boxed. Prime Lard—Steam, 15¼c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 9.—Flour firm, in fair demand. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 21½; Extra, $1 25@$1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 19½; May, $1 20@$1 21; June, $1 21@$1 22; No. 2 Red, $1 19½; May, $1 20; June, $1 22½. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 76c.@76¼c.; April, 76c.; May, 78c.; Low Mixed, 76c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 60@$6 65. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, April 9.—Flour—demand steady; prices well sustained; Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 50@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; Illinois, $6@$7; St. Louis, $6@$8; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50; Southern, $5@$8. Corn firm but quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 92c.@94c. Oats—Mixed and White, 73c.@76c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $28@$31. Receipts—7,063 bbls. Flour, 35,600 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Shorts.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 75c.@76c. Oats, 66c.@68c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, $22 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c. and 13¼c. Hams, 13½c.@13¾c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 17c. Whisky, $1 10. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 9.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 2 ; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 4 . Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $35; Unbolted, $31 ₱ ton. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $26. Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $30 per ton.

DETROIT, April 9.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand; Extra, $1 24½@$1 24¾; No. 1, $1 22½; Amber, $1 17. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 77c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 60@$6 70. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady at $1 08@$1 20. Corn steady; Ear, 63c.@65c.; Shelled, 73c.@74c. Oats steady; Mixed, 60c.@61c.; White, 63c. Provisions steady. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 14c. Lard, 15c.@15½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Wheat steady; sales, one car No. 1 Amber State at $1 30; one car No. 2 Amber at $1 28; one car No. 2 Treadwell at $1 28. Rye steady. Oats quiet and steady; sales, bagged lot Mixed at 75c. Barley quiet and firm; sales, four cars Jefferson two-rowed; also 5,000 bushels Canada West, in store, both on private terms. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 21; No. 2, $1 16. Corn firm; Shelled, 77c.@78c.; Ears, on track, 74c. Oats firm; unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn—Sales at 89c.@90c. Oats firm and scarce. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; Refined, 15¼c.@16¼c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear sides, 13c. and 13½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin strong; $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 55 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, April 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; net receipts, 134 bales; exports, coastwise, 760 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,399 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,007 bales; gross receipts, 1,011 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,047 bales; coastwise, 7,910 bales; sales, 5,700 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,545 bales; gross receipts, 2,600 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,141 bales; sales, 6,300 bales; stock, 167,542 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,247 bales; gross receipts, 12,114 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 21,239 bales; to France, 7,396 bales; to the Continent, 912 bales; to the channel, 2,175 bales; coastwise, 1,674 bales; sales, 27,650 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 712 bales; exports, coastwise, 387 bales; sales, 691 bales; stock 39,022 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,185 bales; gross receipts, 5,637 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,726 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise 213 bales; sales, 5,237 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling 16⅛c.; net receipts, 902 bales; exports, coastwise, 98 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 22,018 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,706 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,714 bales; to France, 2,504 bales; coastwise, 3,99 bales; sales, 4,300 bales.

GALVESTON, April 9.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,122 bales; exports coastwise, 72 bales; sales, 639 bales; stock, 57,32 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,508 bales; gross, 4,64 bales; exports to Great Britain, 721 bales; coastwise 3,575 bales; sales, 7,805 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 108¼; Erie Railway shares, 26¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £70,000. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 63f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 117,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken for export, and 23,000 bales on speculation. Sales of Cotton forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinner, 16,000 bales. The stock in port is 893,000 bales, including 533,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 89,000 bales, including 42,000 bales American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. The stock afloat, 437,000 bales, including 202,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, including 25,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Peas, 42s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LONDON, April 9.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt. Whale Oil £36@£37 ₱ tun. Linseed Oil, 25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 9.—Petroleum, 29¾f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, April 8.—Spanish Gold, 219@220; American Gold 222@223. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 88@90 premium; short sight do., 92@94 premium; 60 days, gold, 114@116 premium; short sight do., 118@120 premium; on London, 140@142 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium. Sugar firmer; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals ₱ arroba, currency; 6¾@7 reals, gold.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—Printing Cloths steady at 5¾c.@6c., 30 days, for 64 by 64, Standard and Extra, with but few spot goods offering; market generally quiet.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

Net receipts of Cotton from all ports since Sept. 1, 1874:

	Bales.		Bales
Galveston	328,990	Boston	32,501
New-Orleans	925,523	Providence	5,342
Mobile	309,271	Philadelphia	30,832
Savannah	575,228	City Point (up to Feb. 5)	15,801
Charleston	383,910	Port Royal	27,529
Wilmington	71,416	Indianola	11,187
Norfolk	349,686		
Baltimore	16,755		
New-York	139,979	Total	3,229,547

THE WATER TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS.

The domestic freight business, which, on account of the severity of the past Winter, has been put back to some extent, is at present exceedingly active, and a free movement in merchandise is noticeable along the wharves. Navigation on the Hudson may be said to have been virtually resumed, although none of the larger companies have as yet opened their piers for the reception of freight. Up to the present time there has been no communication between this City and Albany by boat, but the ice is so broken that the managers of the People's Line propose to send the Drew on her first trip on Monday next. With the lines plying to points between this City and Poughkeepsie, up to which place the river is entirely free from ice, business is very brisk, their docks being besieged from early morning until dark by trucks waiting their turn to deliver their loads. This is also the case at the piers of the line of Homer Ramsdell & Co. to Newburg, which has been running since last Saturday. This company has had more freight offered than its boats could carry. The agents of the line plying between this City and Rondout also report increasing business, their shipments during the past few days being greater than ever before. The Peekskill Company's boats, only one of which, the Magnet, is at present running, are also receiving more freight than they can attend to. The agents of the Stonington Line say that with the exception of a few days this week their freight business has not been unusually heavy for this season of the year. Their steamers for the most part, however, take large cargoes, mostly cotton, for the manufacturing towns in the East. Freights are also very active with southern-bound steamers, especially the Old Dominion Line to Richmond, Portsmouth, &c. The managers of this company report during the past two weeks their docks as having been covered with freight awaiting transportation. Their steamers coming this way all bring large quantities of cotton, principally for the Eastern cities, their outgoing freight consisting of provisions, dry goods, and general merchandise. On the piers of the lines along the East River the crush of freight is even greater, all the lines reporting more business, both incoming and outgoing, than at any time since navigation was resumed. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company sent two boats loaded to their utmost capacity with general cargoes yesterday to New-Haven. The Hartford Company, judging from the amount of freight lying on their docks, and the number of trucks which yesterday for a time partially blocked South street while waiting for their turn to unload, is also well patronized. The Fall River, Stonington, Providence, and Norwich Lines are also carrying out large cargoes daily, while their incoming boats show a decided increase of freight. Altogether the freight business by steam-boats shows an unusual activity even for this season of the year, when it is always heavy.

THE HISTORY OF A SKULL.

Until within a few years past, says the Elmira *Advertiser*, there has been in the possession of a prominent family down the Chemung River from Elmira a few miles, an object that possesses a history of its own—the skull of a human being. It was put to a rather strange usage, as it had been rigged up for a chipmunk's cage, and set on a bench near the kitchen-door. Out and in through the eye-holes ran the little animal, grinning at the by-standers from the mouth, and munching its corn and nuts while watching from the nose. Right in the centre of the forehead of the skull was a small bullet-hole. When Sullivan's army passed through this valley, an adopted son of the Indian Cornplanter, named Watt Baldwin, preceded it as a scout, as he was thoroughly posted in Indian warfare and knew the country as well as he knew his own door-yard. On the day before the famous battle at Baldwin's Creek, Watt was scouting about the hills between the army's camp at the foot of Newtown Creek and what is now Wellsburg. Carefully making his way through the woods, his quick eye saw the head of an Indian pop up from behind a log at a short distance from him. He placed himself behind a tree and watched. When the head came up again he fired, and there was one less Indian in the Chemung Valley. Ten or twelve years after the close of the war, the scout with his grandson was walking on the hills in the vicinity of the occurrence. "Lotey," he said, "Cornplanter killed an Indian somewhere about here and left him. Let us see if we can't find him." He found the tree from the shelter of which he had fired, and presently the log behind which the Indian had lain. After some further search and digging, the bones of the fallen brave were discovered with the bullet-hole in the centre of his forehead. And out of his skull was the chipmunk's cage made.

THE WEDDING OF MR. MORI.

A private letter from a gentleman in Yeddo, Japan, to a friend in Washington, says:

"Feb. 6 was a day of peculiar interest to many residents of Yeddo, foreign and native. Some time previous most of the Americans resident here were favored with notices in Japanese, the translation of which read about as follows:

WEDDING INVITATION.

Your presence is respectfully solicited at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 6th of the next month.

ARINORI MORI.
OTSUNE HIROSE.

20th of first month of eighth year of Meiji [Jan. 20, 1875.]

The wedding was remarkable from the fact that it was the first marriage by civil contract ever performed in Japan. Mr. Mori and Miss Hirose were married by the Mayor of Yeddo, the ceremony consisting simply of the reading by that functionary of an agreement which was afterward subscribed by the married pair and by witnesses. The old-fashioned ceremony of marriage among the Japanese, like most events of any significance among Eastern nations, was burdened by customs and usages, the convenience and propriety of which have not survived with their observance. Of the wedding itself it is needless to say more than that everything passed off evidently to the satisfaction of the guests and of the parties most nearly concerned. The bride was dressed in foreign style, and it might have been reasonably expected that under the circumstances she would display just the least bit of perturbation after the manner of the great majority of ladies on such occasions, but she behaved throughout with a quiet self-possession and grace that were charming.

STRIKE OF MILL OPERATIVES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 9.—The weavers at Mechanics' Mill, taking offense at the discharge of their overseers, struck this morning. The carders at the Merchants' Mill are also out for some fancied wrong.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) April 9:

A. J. Bleecker & Son sold at public auction the premises No. 295 Water street, south side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, embracing a lot 23.6 by 72.6 by 25.5 by 72.5, with a five-story brick warehouse covering same thereon, for $11,750, to W. R. Foster.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, disposed of the premises No. 48 Roosevelt street, south-east corner of New Bowery, comprising a lot 22.9 by 100.6 by 24.11 by 98.2, with a three-story brick-front house upon the front thereof, and an old building in rear, for $11,775, the purchaser being Mrs. Catharine C. Woolsey, a party in interest to the foreclosure proceedings. At a Sheriff's sale to close out a mechanic's lien, Mr. Kennelly also sold a right, title, and interest in two lots, with buildings, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street, for $850, to William Gould. As a sale of real estate this transaction is one of no significance.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100,10, No. 513 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 243 feet east of Avenue A, for $8,000 to James Wood.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decision. S. T. Gifford, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story frame house, with plot 50 by 150, on Railroad avenue, east side, 191 feet north of Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $3,500, the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, plaintiff in the legal action, being the buyer.

The property No. 378 West Thirty-second street, an English basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, offered by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn, no bids over the upset price of $10,000 being received. No further business was transacted.

A number of interesting and important auctions are announced for the coming week, but the one which should command the special attention of investors, not only on its merits, but from the effect the result will have upon property in the vicinity, is the proposed sale of lots belonging to the Ferris estate, which takes place at the Exchange on Tuesday, the 13th inst., A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers. In all, fifty-three lots will be positively sold, located respectively on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, near the Fifth avenue plaza; also, on Eighth and Ninth avenues, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second streets.

PRIVATE SALES.

Morris B. Baer, No. 996 Sixth avenue, reports having recently effected the following sales at private contract:

One plot, 50.4 by 100, with buildings, (French flats,) Sixth avenue, south-west corner Fifty-fourth street, sold for $140,000.

One plot, 50.5 by 100, Ninth avenue, north-east corner Seventieth street; one plot, 50.5 by 100, Ninth avenue, south-east corner Seventy-first street, and one plot, 50 by 100, West Seventy-first street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue, sold together for $72,000.

Six lots, each 25 by 98.9, West Thirty-fifth street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue, sold together for $35,000.

One three-story brick house, 20.10 by 50, with lot 98.6 feet deep, No. 439 West Thirty-fourth street, sold for $15,000.

One three-story brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 45, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 337 West Forty-eighth street, sold for $13,250.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, are as follows:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange, Executors' sale, to close estate of William Layton, deceased, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.9 by 79.10 by 20.11 by 78.8, No. 325 Madison street, north side, 41.6 feet east of Gouverneur street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of four lots, known as Nos. 44, 45, 46, and 47 on map of Morris Stebbins' property, in Morrisania and West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

By ———, auctioneer, at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Sutphin, Esq., Referee, of the Bennett & Trested property, comprising a tract of nine acres of land, with house and barn thereon, located in Jamaica, and situated on the Hoffman Boulevard, north-west corner of the Jamaica Turnpike, together with a tract of eight acres located about half a mile north-east of the above.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 five-story brick warehouse and lot, No. 295 Water st., s. s., between Dover and Roosevelt sts., lot 23.6x72.6x25.5x72.5, building covers same	$11,750

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story brick-front house, (front,) 1 old building, (rear,) and lot, No. 48 Roosevelt st., s. e. corner of New Bowery, lot 22.9x100.6x24.11x98.2	$11,775

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 513 East 119th st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 20x100.10	$8,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story frame house and plot, Railroad av., e. s., 191 ft. n. of 5th st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, plot 50x150	$3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 8.

Bowery, e. s., 150.1 ft. n. of Rivington st., 24.11x186 to alley; Catharine E., wife of E. Dick to J. Stoits	$50,000
Christopher st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Factory st., 20x90; R. M. Grant to Clara G. Grant, ¼ part	3,450
Duane st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 19.8x50; J. C. Halligan to E. H. Balch	70,000
Duane st., n. s., 119.8 ft. e. of Broadway, 20.2x75; same to same	80,000
East Broadway, s. s., 117.8 ft. e. of Clinton st., 2?.7x87.6; Agnes Quinlan to the Sisters of Charity Vincent de Paul	10,000
Elizabeth st., w. s., (No. 217,) 23.3x90.6; Henrietta, wife of G. P. Stutzman, to Julia Berck	14,000
Greenwich st., (No. 209,) 22.1x75.4; G. Harrison to S. M. Lederer	25,000
Henry st., n. s., 86.11 ft. w. of Jefferson st., 21.8x75; N. Jones to Mary, wife of P. H. Keenan	9,000
23d st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x98.9; J. G. McNary to E. H. Nichols	14,000
25th st., s. s., No. 211 West, 21x98.9; Rose, wife of H. Levy, Minnie, wife of E. Witkowski, P. Hartz, Sarah, wife of F. Lobel, to A. H. Holton, 4-5 part	10,400
Same property; F. Lobel (guardian) to same	2,600
34th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x97.6; Cornelia A. B., wife of I. N. Hudson, to C. E. Post	16,500
34th st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of 2d av., 15x98.9; Mary McC., wife of D. A. Bostwick, to G. W. Van Allen	14,000
44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.4; F. A. Paddock, Referee, to T. Schmalholz	5,300
47th st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.4; Mary B., wife of T. F. Attix, to W. Halley	27,000
14th st., s. e. cor. Whitlock av., 25x100; Springhurst J. Schreiner to M. Mahoney	380
Lexington av., w. s., 63.1 ft. n. of 53d st., 20.10x70; A. B. Ross to C. M. Rose	21,900
Opdyke av., s. s., 575 e. of 2d st., 50x100 to Willard av.; Martha Cavan to Elizabeth Cavan, half part	440
Taylor av., s. e. s., lot 172 Belmont Village, 100x100; Arthur st., e. s., lots 444, 445, 446 S. Cambrelling property, 75x87.6, Fordham; H. Dolan to G. Gilliem	2,000
Wharf property, between South st. and East River, 100 feet on South st., opposite Nos. 60, 61, 62 South st.; also front of old side wharf formerly on Wall st., including piers Nos. 16 and 17, and so much of slip property now used by Wall Street Ferry as comes within said 100 feet; R. J. Murray to J. Earle	47,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Baxter st., No. 19; 3 years, per year	$1,500
Bowery, No. 5 9; 3 years, per year	1,800
44th st., No. 63 West; 3 years, per year	1,100
4th av., s. w. corner 133d st.; 3 years, per year	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 4 Park place.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

RIVERDALE.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO let, furnished or unfurnished, fine large house in about the centre of a high picturesque plot of eight acres, fronting Riverdale av., one mile south-east of Riverdale Station; horses, carriages, harness, cow, fowls, &c., with the place if wanted. Apply to OWNER, No. 34 Pine st., Room No. 13, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

NO. 49 WEST 49TH ST.—A PERFECT GEM OF a medium-sized, new, capitally-planned, well-built, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, for sale, partially furnished, at a decided bargain. Offices No. 1 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$1,500 CASH—BALANCE ON BOND AND Mortgage—A cottage, eight rooms, modern improvements; situate on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars, in Twenty-third Ward. Address JAMES L PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

GORDON & BAIN, NO. 10 PINE ST., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, have for sale or exchange, Western lands, farms in New-York and New-Jersey, tenements in the City, also houses in City and Brooklyn for sale.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide.
LOWTHER & BROTHER,
Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—ATTRACTIVE country houses for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished; large furnished houses; shore-front properties. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—IN 20TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class three-story house twenty-five feet wide; price low. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE FIRST-class houses in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hall's new church, will do well to call on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—NEW FOUR-STORY building, 72x100; close to Broadway, just below Spring st.; will be rented very reasonable.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 250 feet west of 8th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. The balance of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The furnaces are of the most approved pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

They will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 46th st., or of JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, 20x50xhalf the block, on 53d st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be sold, with or without the elegant furniture, at a very reasonable price. The house is frescoed all through, finished in saloon style, has inlaid floors, and is in perfect order. For full particulars, apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-story house on East 39th st., between Park and Madison avs.; it is a fully and elegantly furnished house and lot, running through to 40th st., with a fine large stable on 40th st.; price, $125,000, with the elegant furniture, or will be rented at $700 per month. Also, to rent—a first-class stable on 40th st., near Madison av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—ELEGANT FULL width four-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 56 West 57th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; A No. 1 house; hard wood cabinet finish; handsome mirrors, &c. Apply on the premises, or to P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE; BEST business corner on 9th av.; will positively sell to give up business. JAMES USHER, No. 350 9th av.

COME AND SEE PERFECT COOKING Ranges that heat the rooms above. Warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED,

The three-story, basement, and French roof brown-stone house No. 183 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, between DeKalb and Willoughby avs., facing Fort Greene Park; house 22x45 feet, frescoed throughout and in prime order; parlors handsomely refurnished last year and furniture generally in good condition; location the very choicest in the city; terms easy if desired; will be sold low if taken at once. Apply on the premises, or at No. 360 Pearl st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS PHILADELphia brick and brown-stone private dwelling, on Carroll st., near 5th av., Brooklyn, size 20x40, just completed; contains bath, elevated range, heater, marble mantels, closets, stationary tubs, complete; will be sold at $5,500; a decided bargain; easy terms; street paved with Belgian; Atlantic and 5th av. cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferry; distance twenty minutes.

Apply on corner of 5th av. and Carroll st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LARGE AND commodious brick dwelling corner of High and Bridge sts., eleven rooms, plenty of large closets, heater, range, and bath-room, all in complete order; very desirably located; abundance of fruit and flowers; lot large, no chills and fever, no mosquitoes. Address
J. W. TAYLOR,
Somerville, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE,
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only

SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars leaving every five minutes to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
THE GREAT WATER POWER ON THE SHENANDOAH RIVER,

Near its junction with the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, West Va., forming part of the famous and unsurpassed water power, formerly used by the United States Government at their rifle works adjoining this property. It is located on the Shenandoah River, about a mile above Harper's Ferry, and controls the whole river on both sides for one and a quarter miles, embracing 171 acres of land, sixty of which are under cultivation, affording excellent sites for dwellings. There are numerous eligible mill sites on the western side, through which passes the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, connecting with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Harper's Ferry, affording direct communication with the Great West, and the sea-board cities of Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. It is at the outlet of the Valley of Virginia, one of the richest in agricultural and mineral wealth in the United States. It abounds in valuable timber, iron, lime, lead, grass, wheat, corn, and other valuable products, which are brought down the river to this point, and re-shipped by railroad to the sea-board. The climate is remarkably healthy, and may be characterized as the mild-temperate. Apply to
E. W. MILLER, Owner,
Nos. 1,102 and 1,104 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.—THE BEST property in the suburbs of New-York, and the choicest locations in the thriving young City of Flushing, six miles from New-York. Right in the heart and business centre of Flushing, with its 10,000 inhabitants, excellent schools, churches of all denominations, streets curbed, lighted with gas, water-pipes laid, sewers completed, streets elegantly shaded, and the best society residing in its limits, enjoying all the comforts to be had in New-York City; 100 trains daily; fare, 10½ cents, including ferriage; time, twenty minutes.

To be sold at auction, on the premises, at 1 o'clock WEDNESDAY, April 14, thirty-seven lots, situate on Main, Amity, and Locust sts., together with the fine old mansion (sixteen rooms) known as the "Leggett Property," and considered the most desirable in Flushing for business or residences.

Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, 25 per cent. on April 28, and balance in five and ten years. Maps and passes can be had of G. EDW. CARLL, Auctioneer, at Flushing, and at BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

A SPLENDID NEWLY-BUILT COTTAGE at your own price, lot 50x100, situate corner of First st. and Union av., in Flushing, six miles from this City, to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at auction, immediately after the sale of the thirty-seven choice lots known as the "Leggett Property," in the business centre of Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock. The dwelling and lot cost the builder $3,305, but will be sold peremptorily for what they will bring. Examine this chance to own a home and escape from landlords. For map and free passage apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

ELEVEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT Elizabeth, N. J., near Bay way and Broad st., will be sold for less than half price; $800 per acre if sold at once; worth $1,800 per acre; also ten, fifteen, or twenty acres for sale at Garden City Depot, Long Island, for $450 per acre. Apply to
JOHN FETTRETCH,
No. 1,290 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, THE LA BAU place, on the Little Clove road, about two miles back of Quarantine Landing, containing twenty-six acres of good land, which could be subdivided into several building sites; stone house, with frame extension filled in with brick; in all, seventeen rooms; heated with steam; stables and other buildings.
JOHNSON & PORTER, No. 1,298 Broadway.

MANORIAL ESTATE.

OPPOSITE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

420 acres; three-quarters of a mile river front; views, avenues, lawns, groves, woodland, and building sites unequaled in this country; large stone mansion. Address
POOLEY, WALLACE & CO.,
No. 1,130 Broadway.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MAPLEWOOD, South Orange, near depot, on the corner of the main street, a cottage of eight rooms, beautiful grounds, twenty fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; stable; very healthy. Price, $4,000; rent, $350. Very cheap.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, SHORT distance from the steam-boat landing, five acres of land, new double house and barn; variety of fruit; mountain and river scenery. Address N. CARPENTER, Malden, Ulster County, N. Y.

GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—160 acres; price $1,400; with good building; good water; fifty acres improved; twenty-three acres of rye. For further particulars write to JOHN STEBBENS, Quincy, Adams County, Wis.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE.—NEW Swiss cottage, fourteen rooms, complete; on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton; splendid scenery. D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 34, or P. S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—STAMFORD, Conn.; elegant residence; three-quarters of an acre of ground, barn, stables, all implements; river view; abundance of fruit; seven minutes from depot. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES!

RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—At New Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 160 acres, all in a high state of cultivation; the farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions; this place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and 75 acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FINE WATER-FRONT ON LONG Island Sound, the residence of the late Capt. B. L. Waite, Stamford, Conn., comprising ample buildings, garden, orchard, meadows, groves, island, &c.; in all thirty-three acres of choice land, with a half mile of shore line; it furnishes a charming view of Long Island and Sound, and its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing are unsurpassed. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, No. 72 Gold st., or N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

TARRYTOWN.—BEAUTIFUL FAMILY RESIdence for sale, with all the comforts of the country, full of fruit, view of river, ten minutes from depot; trains every hour; also, a splendid mansion on Broadway, now building, that will be finished in April, with all modern improvements; easy terms. BLACKWELL & UTLEY, No. 93 Liberty st., New-York, or BLACKWELL & CO., Tarrytown, or of the owner, ROBERT HAVELL, Tarrytown.

CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three first-class lots, handsomely located. Inquire at No. 185 Duane st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.
FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;
Also, on
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes
A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
west of the
5TH AV. PLAZA,
and opposite
CENTRAL PARK.
Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 7TH AV., 33D ST., 8TH AV., AND 128TH ST.
ALSO, A PLOT OF LAND AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.,
to be sold at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of MARTIN UNGRICH, deceased, viz.:

SEVENTH AVENUE—The four-story brick house and lot No. 415 7th av., east side, 24.5 south of 33d st. Lot, 22x68.6.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET—The two three-story brick houses and lot No. 156 West 33d st., in the rear of the 7th av. property.

EIGHTH AVENUE—The two four-story brick houses (with stores) and lots on the north-west corner of 8th av. and 128th st., and two vacant lots west side of 8th av., 49 11 north of 128th st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET—Frame stable and lot, north side of 128th st., in the rear of the 8th av. property.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

The large plot of land on the westerly side JEANNETTE ST. and easterly side of BERGEN WOOD AV., 100 feet north of Ann st., and opposite UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK.

This plot has a frontage of about 171 feet on each street, with an average depth of 308 feet.

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 11 EAST 38TH ST., WITH STABLE IN REAR ON 39TH ST.; HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTGOMERY, HENRY, EAST 11TH STS. AND 1ST AV. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JAMES MURPHY, deceased, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST THIRTY-NINTH ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 11 East 38th st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs., lot 23.9x98.9; also, the brown-stone front stable and lot No. 16 East 39th st., immediately in the rear of the 38th st. house; lot, 25x98.9.

MONTGOMERY ST.—House and lot No. 17 Montgomery st., corner of Henry st.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 254 Henry st., in the rear of the Montgomery st. house.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 240 Henry st., near Montgomery st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—Buildings and lots Nos. 311 to 333 East 11th st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—House and lot No. 342 East 11th st.

FIRST AV.—Houses and lots Nos. 173 and 175 1st av.

Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURS-DAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

SIXTH AVENUE—The two very elegant and completely finished first-class four-story and cellar Nova Scotia French flat houses and stores, with every modern improvement and comfort for families, between 55th and 56th sts., and known as Nos. 999 and 1,001 6th av., each house 25x60x70.

No. 102 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, 74 FEET WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE—Complete and superior finished four-story French flat house, with every improvement; lot 30x110; location choice.

No. 217 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements; stable and carriage-house on rear; lot 23x99; built for owner's use.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, room F.

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S AUCTION SALE OF thirty-seven remaining lots of "Leggett Estate," located in the business centre of Flushing, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 1 o'clock. Last October forty-nine lots on same block were sold, and since then nine fine stores and dwellings have been thereon erected, notwithstanding the "hard times." By attending this sale investors will profit by an opportunity seldom afforded to purchase first-class property in the finest suburb of New-York, at prices sure to be profitable to the buyers. Flushing has gas, water, sewerage, excellent schools, churches, and a wide-awake population of 10,000. Secure maps and passes, free, at No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert Adair, deceased, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., north side, 58.11 feet west of Front st.; size 16.11x22.11½. Other particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE ON 20TH TO 23D sts., between 5th and 7th avs., for which the cash will be paid in full, if the building and price suit. House must be not less than twenty feet frontage; four stories. No agent's offer will be received. Address PEARSON, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT SING SING, ON HUDSON, TWO MILES, or fifteen minutes from depot, for the season or term, furnished or unfurnished, to a private family only, a superior and commodious house of fourteen rooms, about 44x70, with piazza on three sides, spring water, hot and cold, upon each floor, bath, water-closets, stationary tubs, and all the conveniences of a first-class town residence; also excellent stable for four horses, large carriage-house, containing three rooms for coachman or servants, hennery and other out-buildings, garden, ice-house, filled, abundant fruit, fine large shade trees, and magnificent wood with running brook, superb lawn, six to seven acres, including pasturage for cow; all in fine order, having been occupied but one year by the owner since completed; rent, furnished, $1,500; unfurnished, $1,300.
Inquire of
C. T. BARBER,
No. 786 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FURNISHED HOUSE on Weehawken Heights, with about two acres of land, beautifully laid out and stocked with flowers, fruits, and vegetables; a small green-house, well filled with plants, and a conservatory adjoining the house, also filled; a spacious carriage-house, with two finished rooms for coachman; the house is large and handsome, in excellent order, and is supplied with fine spring water, gas, steam heater, and every modern convenience. The view of New-York City and bay cannot be excelled. Rent low to a good family. Address WEEHAWKEN, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—ONE house on Clermont Terrace, rent $550. One on Flushing road; has furnace and water conveniences; rent $600; both are beautifully situated, with fine gardens. Also, a large house, suitable for a boarding-house; all near two railroad stations. Newtown is twenty-five minutes from New-York, via 34th st. ferry, and 45 from James slip ferry. Two railroads from Hunter's Point. Apply to THOMAS WARREN, Newtown, or S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., New-York.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE
HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE,
At rents from $600 to $3,000.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

TO RENT.—THE FURNISHED, COMMODIOUS house and grounds situated at Fort Tryon, Washington Heights, within five minutes of Hudson River Railroad, Inwood station, commanding one of the most picturesque views on the Hudson. The mansion and stables are in perfect order, house recently and handsomely furnished. Rent moderate to a genteel family. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR FOR A YEAR, within an hour's distance of New-York, near New-Brunswick, and on the Raritan River, a beautifully situated and thoroughly furnished country house in perfect order; garden planted and made, and good stables attached. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 33 Water st., New-York; or, C. L. HARDENBERGH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO LET, IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FIRST-class two-story house, with French roof and basement, 34 by 36 feet; eleven rooms, gas, gas-fixtures, range, furnace, bath-room, city water, two water-closets, stationary wash-tubs; sewer in street; house nearly new, in good order, and well located; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. D. PAICE, No. 78 Nassau st.

TO RENT LOW—IN PASSAIC, N. J., TWELVE miles from Jersey City; furnished or unfurnished; house, ten rooms; two acres in garden and lawn; fine shade and fruit; carriage-house, barn, &c.; near depot. IRA A. KIP, No. 88 Beaver st., or J. M. HOWE, No. 9 East 17th st., or on the premises, Mrs. FANNIE MARSELLUS.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,

The four-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 471 West 22d st., convenient to the elevated railway; good neighborhood; rent, $1,300, parlor carpets included.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence, with ten acres of land, fine fruit and garden; one hour from Forty-second Street Depot. For full particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT'S, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—513 EAST 120TH st.; a frame mansion, stables, and green-house, in good order, midway between Avenue A and Harlem boat-landing; rent $1,250, or partially furnished, $1,500. For further particulars apply on the premises.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THREE AND a half story full-width house to rent to private family of adults only; location unexceptionable; terms $100 per month and board of gentleman and wife, or $275 per month. Address KNIGHT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 77 St. Mark's av., first house east of Flatbush av.; only three blocks from the main entrance to Prospect Park; very desirable location; price, furnished, $1,400. Apply at PEREGO'S, No. 85 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BALDWIN'S, ON the Southern Railroad of Long Island, a new cottage-house, very pleasantly situated; terms easy to a good tenant. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 198 Chatham square. One hour from New-York; several trains a day.

TO RENT—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FURNISHED, A pleasant house of ten rooms; has furnace, hot and cold water in rooms on second story; water-closets and laundry; about one acre of land; the stable has accommodations for four horses. Address Box No. 3,599 New-York Post Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN BROOKLYN, ON the hill, a three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, with all improvements and in perfect order, and will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire of D. FOWLER, owner, No. 357 Fulton st., over City Bank of Brooklyn.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT suite of five rooms, with every convenience (no kitchen) on the second floor of the first-class house No. 33 East 17th st., north side Union square, next to Everett House; also single rooms for gentlemen by the year only; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 1 0 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To let, a cottage, with one acre of ground attached; house contains five bedrooms, besides parlor, library, and dining-room; gas and water; rent $800. Apply to WITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

TO RENT—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A LARGE and commodious house on Hillhouse av., furnished throughout, and supplied with gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Apply to T. DWIGHT, New-Haven, Conn.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone-house, No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease. Also flats at No. 570 Lexington av., from $40 to $50 per month. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—NEAR THE WINDsor Hotel, in East 46th st., a four-story brown-stone-front high-stoop house, cabinet finish; rent, $3,000.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; NEW; first-class location; all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent from May 1.
YATES No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Over 200 houses in all parts of the City to rent; full list. Permits and all information desired obtained from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SEVERAL FINE THREE AND FOUR STORY houses, 74th st., between 4th av. and Central Park, to let very low to good tenants. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO RENT.—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 127TH ST.; three-story, high stoop, brick; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
E. A. CLARK, No. 2,343 3d av.

TO LET—NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE, WELL LOcated and arranged for a large boarding-house; the corner building adjoining, can be obtained if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. POPHAM, No. 51 Front st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, three stories, bay window, to let, completely furnished, to a private family; very reasonable; possession any time this month. No. 128 East 31st st.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, a double brick house in good order, with deep lot, pleasantly and centrally located; terms favorable. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI-dences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $8,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply in the office, No. 326 East 79th st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

FRONT OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET. Apply to TAPSCOT BROS.' & CO., No. 86 South st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

RENT, $2,750.—TO LET, FOR BUSINESS AND manufacturing purposes, the fine five-story brick building situated in Rivington st., near Bowery. Apply at the office, No. 195 Chrystie st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO RENT.—SUITABLE FOR RENDERING ESTablishment or other business. Factory and lots on Newtown Creek, one mile from Hunter's Point. Property has stone bulk-head on creek of 65 feet front, and is 400 feet in depth. Brick factory one story, forty by eighty feet. Ample depth of water for lighter or steam-boat. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—FORMERLY OCcupied as a tea store; plate-glass windows. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. CAROLINE McRAE, No. 22 Gansevoort st., corner of Hudson st., or to R. T. B. EASTON, Attorney, &c., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—FINE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES, SUITable for lawyers or others. Apply to HOFLER, first floor, No. 27 Park place, corner Church st., *Christian Union* Building.

TO LEASE—EXTRA-SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business, (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV. TO LET.—Also, a fine store, entirely new, with plate-glass windows, on West 23d st., near 8th av.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES AT NO. 245 BROADway, opposite City Hall Park; convenient, well-lighted, and most desirable. Inquire on the premises of ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

TO RENT.—STORE AND BASEMENT AND FIRST floor of house No. 883 8th av., separate or together. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power. Apply to BOWNE & CO., No. 65 Liberty st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, FOR THE PAST SIX years a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, desires to change, and become an inmate of a first-class family in the capacity of governess or companion. Address Miss B. W., Greenpoint, Long Island.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE American young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and waiting; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to do chamber-work and plain washing, or chamber-work and plain sewing; country preferred; wages not so much an object as a good home; good references. Call at No. 396 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German girl; willing to take both works; has good references; willing to go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL; is a good, active and tidy chamber-maid; has references; three years from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 396 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with growing children, or plain sewing. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock at No. 4 West 50th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABAE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take charge of grown children; four years' reference from last place. Call, from 10 to 3, at No. 47 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do chamber-work and waiting, and will assist with washing, in a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, French, with several years' references; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 22d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman who is a good cook, and excellent washer, ironer, and houseworker; has a husband who is a very useful man to drive, take care of horses, or as waiter, and willing to be useful, in-doors or out; for very low wages; together or separate; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; all kinds baking, preserving; can serve dinners in first-class style; best reference. Apply at No. 68 West 43d st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTANT SISTERS, (German) one as a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, general housework, &c.; for City or country; have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work in City; is an economizing, reliable, respectful servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; for City or country at low wages; is capable and obliging; has good reference, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Swedish woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks in best style, makes good bread and biscuits; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS COOK; NEAT, industrious, and a good manager in the kitchen; has good City references, and would go to the country with a good family. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as cook; would assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; AN EXCELlent baker; is very clean, and willing to assist in washing; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK and assist with washing, or chamber-work and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 669 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; City references given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO BONing, larding, and is a good baker; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and would assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 18th st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at her last employer's, No. 358 West 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, for general house-work in a small family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over paper store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to assist in general house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 238 East 59th st., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a private family. Inquire at No. 413 West 33d st., City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY as housekeeper in a respectable family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Address R. S., housekeeper, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WELL recommended; a good hair-dresser, seamstress; is a first-class maid; neat, pleasant, willing, and quick; City or country; references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair and operate on different machines; City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID; UNderstands hair-dressing and dress-making perfectly; has four years' references. Lady can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; UNDERstands fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' finery; can furnish best of references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class laundress in a private family; is fully competent in that capacity; fully understands French fluting; best City reference. Call at 239 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; highly respectable and a thorough nurse for young and growing children; a good seamstress; can operate, cut, and fit clothes for children; best City testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, kind, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO TAKE CARE of growing children, do plain sewing and chamber-work; two years' reference from last place; very fond of children; speaks English; is neat, clean, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid, or would mind children and assist in house-work, or would like to go with a family to Europe; good reference. Address or call for two days, M. D., No. 509 East 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE INfant's nurse, highly recommended; willing to assist with grown children; no objection to the country. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO TAKE care of children. Call at No. 191 South 5th av.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a first-class private family. Address, for one week, Gilbert, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker; would wait on growing children; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT young girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; willing and obliging; City or country; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL of ten years as assistant waitress in a gentleman's family; has done waiting, and can set table nicely; has good reference. Call at No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid; has lived two years with last employer. Address Waitress, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 38th st., room No. 15.

MALES.

ASSISTANT GARDENER—BY A YOUNG MAN, German-American; has a good knowledge of the florist business. Address John Krouse, care James McKey, florist, Tenafly, N. J.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISMAN, SINGLE, LATE from Boston, as butler; satisfactory City reference. Address T. W. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; a careful driver and excellent groom; strictly sober and willing; first-class City recommendations. Address C. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, WELL ACQUAINTED with City; drives well; has two years and six months' references from last place in City; is a thorough groom; willing, tidy, single; temperance man; wages, $30. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, PROTestant; is a good, careful driver; understands his business in all its branches; excellent reference. Address Patrick, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; THREE YEARS' references; a thorough groom, good driver; single; willing and industrious; will be useful. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE, sober man of good character; wife and one daughter eight years old; would wish a permanent place with a good family; useful and willing; good references. Address W. W., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. R., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; PROTESTant; married; is a first-class man; country preferred; good references, both English and American. Call or address for two days Coachman, 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses and is a competent driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address, for three days, J. D., 884 6th av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 138 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the very best City reference. Call or address E. Bolgers, No. 223 East 53d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young single man who is strictly temperate, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y. Smith, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no incumbrance; good reference. Apply for T. F., at Odell's, corner 34th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, as gardener; fully understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the care of grapes, berries, and fruit, and the keeping a gentleman's place in good shape. Six years' reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., No. 1 West 36th st., corner of 5th av., or Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—GERMAN; SINGLE; WELL ACquainted with his business, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, graperies, &c. Address German Gardener, No. 693 Broadway, care Laxey & Fisher, florists.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle Frenchman, speaking good English; two years' references; is an honest, sober, industrious young man. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, NO family, who understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, and fruit; can lay out gardens; best testimonials from last employers. Address J. D., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, or will go single; understands gardening in all its details, or can superintend gent's farm; can do some carpenter work. Address H. J., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; has had long experience; best reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; HAS HAD OVER ten years' experience in all the different branches; first-class testimonials. Address C. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH;) understands fruit, flower, and vegetable raising; or on a job; no family. Address J. B., No. 146 East 39th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT single young man, who can take care of and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do kitchen gardening, mow lawns, keep walks and roads in order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN, aged twenty-four years; is competent as a waiter in all its branches; has the best recommendations for ability, character, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Rickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH GOOD REFERences; is neat and willing; waits well on table; small pretensions and low wages; neat, clean, good worker; City or country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, SINGLE; GOOD City references; speaks French and English; is a first-class table waiter; understands all his duties perfectly; is single, neat, and quick in his movements. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER AND VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; of good appearance; would like to travel; has best of references. Call or address at present employer's, 74 5th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family, with excellent City references. Address D. W. C. Ward, No. 950 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN WANTED AS LAUN-dress and dairy-maid for a family of seven; Winters spent in the City. Address Mrs. E., Station E., with terms and references.

WANTED.—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING and Manufacturing House, a young man, seventeen to eighteen years of age, to assist in writing; must be steady and willing to work, and reside in the City or Brooklyn. Address, with references, Mr. SMITH, Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT SINGLE man, American preferred, for horses and general farm work; also a vegetable gardener. Address JERSEY, Box No. 2,495 Post Office, for three days, stating wages.

WANTED—A MAN FOR THE COUNTRY: MUST understand horses and gardening thoroughly, and be well recommended, WILLIAM NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old slip.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; only a steady person, with good references, need apply. Call at No. 24 Waverley place, from 11 till 2.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, TO COOK, WASH and iron; City reference. Call at No. 599 Lexington av., to-day.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS AND chamber-maid. Apply before 12 at No. 66 East 34th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—TWO VERY HANDSOME MARBLE counters, with marble panels, suitable for drug or confectionery store; also, gas-fixtures, and tea canisters with looking-glass fronts. Apply at PARKIN & COATES, No. 1,282 Broadway.

$2,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR WORKing partner in an established scientific monthly. Address SCIENTIFIC, Box 181 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 81 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

	SANTEE AGENCY. (NEBRASKA.)
400,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000	bushels Wheat.
12,000	pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
	YANCTON AGENCY.
1,300,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000	bushels Wheat.
25,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000	pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000	pounds Beans.
	WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000	pounds XX Flour.
200,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000	pounds Beans.
	UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000	pounds XX Flour.
37,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000	pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000	pounds Beans.
	CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,900,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000	pounds XX Flour.
100,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000	pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000	pounds Beans.
	STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000	pounds XX Flour.
75,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000	pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000	pounds Beans.
	RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
830,000	pounds XX Flour.
275,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000	pounds Beans.
	FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000	pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000	pounds XX Flour.
50,000	pounds Mess Pork.
	PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
300,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000	pounds XX Flour.
10,000	pounds Mess Pork.
	SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000	pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000	pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000	pounds Mess Pork.
2,000	pounds Beans.
	DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
25,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000	pounds XX Flour.
25,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000	pounds XX Flour.
30,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000	pounds XX Flour.
37,500	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000	pounds XX Flour.
14,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000	pounds XX Flour.
50,000	pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
	CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000	pounds XX Flour.
40,000	pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
	FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000	pounds XX Flour.
250,000	pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25 000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000	pounds XX Flour.
50,000	pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.
	LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000	pounds XX Flour.
4,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000	pounds XX Flour.
3,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides.
	ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
406,500	pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000	pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000	pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500	pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,500	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100	pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000	pounds Tea.
23,500	pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn and Salt.

All articles furnished on contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the bests interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or at No. 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:

Chemical National Bank,
Metropolitan National Bank, } New-York.
National Bank of Commerce, }
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.,

which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.......WED., April 14 | *BOTHNIA..WED..April 28
*RUSSIA.....WED., April 21 | ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Thursday, April 8.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT..........SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY..........WEDNESDAY, April 14, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........SATURDAY, May 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........April 13, at 12 M.
NEVADA..........May 4, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. A. DE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, April 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, April 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS..........April 17.
CLARIBEL..........May 6.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, SATURDAY, April 10.
SO. CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,
COLON, TANNER..........April 15, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND......April 27 | SWITZERLAND....April 15
VADERLAND......May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......April 3 | STATE OF NEVADA..Ap. 15
VADERLAND......April 27 | SWITZERLAND......May 9

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*ABBOTSFORD...April 15 | *KENILWORTH.....May 6
OHIO..........April 22 | PENNSYLVANIA...May 13
ILLINOIS......April 29 | INDIANA........May 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, April 10, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

RAIROAD BONDS

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line 8s.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota first.
Cairo and Fulton first.
Canada Southern first.
Cayuga Lake first.
Central Railroad of Iowa first.
Chesapeake and Ohio first and second.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes first.
Connecticut Western first.
Connecticut Valley first.
Danville, U. B. and Pekin first.
Galveston, H. and Henderson first.
Houston and Texas Central first.
Indianapolis, B. and Western, all issues.
Kansas Pacific, all issues.
Lake Superior and Miss. first.
Logansport, C. and South-western first.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic first.
New-Jersey Midland first.
New-York and Oswego Midland, all issues.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, first.
Peoria and Rock Island first.
West Wisconsin L. G. first.
Investment securities constantly on hand.
Orders in STOCKS and BONDS promptly executed at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

BONDS OF THE District of Columbia,

Guaranteed by the United States Government,
FREE OF ALL TAX,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau Street.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at No. 263 Broadway, first floor, to hear the report of the committee of investigation appointed at the meeting of bondholders on March 19.

All bondholders should be present in person or send power of attorney to represent them, as matters of vital importance to their interests must be acted upon at that meeting. J. M. DENISON, Chairman.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company is called for on WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 11 o'clock, at their office, No. 468 Broadway.

It is urgently requested that all who are interested should attend, as business of importance affecting the disposition of their property will be acted upon.

By order of the President, G. M. PECK.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELIZABETH CITY CONSOLIDATED STREET IMPROVEMENT SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due and payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Either registered or coupon for sale; due in ten or twenty years. Full text of legislative act and ordinance of Council furnished by mail or at the office of AARON G. CRANE, Financial Agent, No. 135 Broadway and No. 93 Cedar st., New-York. Bonds held by parties due in 1875 or 1876 received for subscriptions.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Warehouse, foot of Degraw st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 13th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from April 7 to 14th inst. F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

J. H. HAAR, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. | J. HENGSTLER. | R. M. RAVEN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges with promptness. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold carried on the most favorable terms. Daily quotations by telegraph from Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this company called for WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., is postponed to WEDNESDAY, April 28, at the request of a majority of stockholders.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

$50,000.—WANTED—A LOAN OF $50,000 on real estate security, worth three times the amount of loan; buildings insured for twice the loan asked; property situated within fifty miles of New-York City, (Connecticut.) Address INVESTMENT, No. 273 Pearl st., for ten days. Principals only need apply.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.—THE HOLDERS of the first mortgage bonds Montclair Railway are requested to meet at No. 111 Liberty street, New-York, Monday, April 12, 1875, at 3 P. M.
A. S. HEWITT, MARCUS L. WARD, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

(Established 1787.)

OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1875.

At the annual election held April 6, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

GEORGE HODGSDON,	ALBON P. MAN,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	FERDINAND DUYSTERS,
JOHN CAMPBELL,	WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
ROBERT L. STUART,	JOHN N. BRADLEY,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	GEORGE L. RONALDS,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
WALTER EDWARDS,	HENRY A. TAILER,
PETER V. KING,	ROBERT BENSON,
JACOB C. BOGERT,	J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY,
ANDREW BOWDEN,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JEREMIAH BRIGGS,	WILLIAM H. TAILER,
HENRY OOTHOUT,	JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND.

And the following-named gentlemen as inspectors of next election:
JOSEPH RUDD, ANDREW C. BOWDEN, ROBERT M. McJIMSEY.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company for the ensuing year. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, April 13, 1875, at noon, for the sale of Fifty Thousand of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, April 14, and the acceptance bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Board of Directors of the FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a special dividend, payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., March 16, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of March until 1st day of April next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDERS SOLICITED.—CHILDREN FROM infants to seventeen years old will be well cared for, with or without nurses; situation on an eminence overlooking the village, and surroundings of Walton; healthy location, excellent water; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire immediately of Mrs. J. B. HOWLAND, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or small family; private table or breakfast only; also other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor; also, from May 1, entire second floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly situated double house No. 45 5th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—PARlor and bed-room, second floor front; large room, third floor, with board to parties desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, every convenience, with board; also front room for single gentleman; terms moderate; references.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DEsiring first-class accommodations, with or without board, will find elegant rooms at the above number; house strictly first class.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—TO let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on third story, singly or en suite; also, table board; references exchanged.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with first-class board, to adults only; also, parlor and bed-room on first floor; house just put in thorough order; best of references.

GENTLEMEN WISHING APARTMENTS elegantly furnished, without meals, can be accommodated at No. 33 West 26th st., near Broadway. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large rooms; bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE desirable furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c., without board; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADway—Two rooms on the third floor, with board; also, suite of rooms on second floor by May 1.

TWO CONNECTED ROOMS, BACK AND front, furnished, for gentlemen, together or separately. No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, board with furnished or partially furnished rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; two rooms; location between 3d and 7th avs.; good references given and required. Address, with terms, JOHN JOHNSON, Box No. 148 *Times* office.

WANTED—FOR TWO ADULTS, A WHOLE THIRD floor, with private meals, in a quiet house. Address F. S., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A VERY PLEASANT place at Plainfield, N. J. Address BOARD, Plainfield, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 458 Broadway, New-York City, April 8, 1875.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Section 5,096. Yours respectfully, ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR N. MARSH and GEORGE CALDWELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George Caldwell, one of the above-named bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh27-1aw3w8*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Riorden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1875.
Mh27-1aw3w8a. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK VENTHIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick Venthien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of April, A. D., 1875.
FREDERICK LINK, Assignee, No. 502 Hudson street, New-York City.
ap3-1aw3w8a*

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

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NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

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FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
107TH TO 114TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 10, EIGHTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, BENEFIT of Miss Kate Claxton.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.

LAST MATINEE OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
LYCEUM THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Aimee's reappearance to-night.
TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY, REAPPEARANCE OF AIMEE.
TO-NIGHT, also DURING NEXT WEEK, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
LAST NIGHTS OF AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character.
GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
THE JOLLIEST OF FRENCH OPERAS BOUFFE.
Next week RISTORI two nights and WEDNESDAY MATINEE. AIMEE the balance of the week for the last performances of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
Wednesday ev'ng, April 14. Thursday ev'ng, April 15.
Friday ev'ng, April 16. Saturday ev'ng, April 17.
LAST NIGHTS OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
First appearance in six months of
MLLE. GANDON AND MONS. DE BEER.
AIMEE POSITIVELY APPEARS TO-NIGHT.

RISTORI'S RETURN. LYCEUM THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, April 12, ELIZABETH, Queen of England.
TUESDAY, April 13, LUCREZIA BORGIA, and the celebrated sleep-walking scene from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy MACBETH.
WEDNESDAY, RISTORI MATINEE, Marie Antoinette.
Prices as before. Sale commences this morning.
Thursday, April 15, Newark. Friday, April 16, Brooklyn

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

FAST TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA.

An additional morning express train will, on and after Monday, April 12, be run over the Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York to Philadelphia, leaving this City at 7:25 A. M. and arriving at destination 10:10 A. M., making the run, with no unnecessary stoppages, in two hours and forty-five minutes. This train is designed to accommodate New-York business men, giving them a full day in Philadelphia, whence ample facilities are provided for returning in the evening.
(Signed,) FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block, from 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG BONANZA!!

THE HIT OF 1875.
NINTH WEEK.
HOUSES CROWDED.

The Great Society Novelty.
57TH TO 64TH PERFORMANCE.
LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE BIG BONANZA!

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE BIG BONANZA!

Seats may be secured twenty days in advance by mail, messenger, or telegram.

BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.

LAST DAY	THIS SATURDAY	LAST DAY
AFTERNOON	AND	EVENING
AFTERNOON		EVENING
AFTERNOON	POSITIVELY	EVENING
AFTERNOON	THE LAST	EVENING
AFTERNOON	OPPORTUNITY THE	EVENING
AFTERNOON	CITIZENS OF	EVENING
AFTERNOON	NEW-YORK WILL	EVENING
AFTERNOON	EVER HAVE	EVENING
AFTERNOON	OF VIEWING IN	EVENING
AFTERNOON	ONE VAST	EVENING
AFTERNOON	AMPHITHEATRE THE	EVENING
AFTERNOON	MOST	EVENING
AFTERNOON	REMARKABLE	EVENING
AFTERNOON	ENTERTAINMENT	EVENING
AFTERNOON	OF ANCIENT	EVENING
AFTERNOON	OR MODERN TIMES.	EVENING
AFTERNOON	OPEN	EVENING
AFTERNOON	IN PHILADELPHIA	EVENING
AFTERNOON	APRIL 12.	EVENING
AFTERNOON		EVENING

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8,

Sixth and Last Symphony Concert,

SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Symphony in C, "Jupiter," (Koechel 551)......Mozart
Concerto No. 5 in E flat, Op. 94, (new)......Rubinstein
MME. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony No. 7 in "A," Op. 92..........Beethoven

Admission, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had on and after MONDAY at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 714 Broadway, and No. 33 Union square.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2,
THEO. THOMAS'
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
SOLOISTS! MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
The distinguished Prima Donna Contralto, will make on these occasions her last appearance in New-York.
MR. H. A. BISHOFF, TENOR.
The sale of tickets will commence on Monday.

PARK THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS.

LAST NIGHTS
of
MR. FRANK MAYO
and
DAVY CROCKETT,
A romance of the forest, in which there is no Indians or murder.
MISS ROSA RAND AS ELEANOR VAUGHN.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

The GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA in SIX ACTS and TEN TABLEAUX. Produced with new scenery by ARRIOGONIA, CULBERT, FARREN, and WATSON. Machinery by HARRY WEST and assistants. Costumes by LOUIS CARLAND. Properties by F. H. HOFELE. Music by BENJAMIN J. DEAN. Gotten up at an expense of $25,000, and now the great sensation of EUROPE and NEW-YORK.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
THE SPELLING MATCH, THE BLACKBIRDS, &c.
WAMBOLD'S SINGS
"LITTLE ROBIN, TELL KITTY I'M COMING."
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

COMPLIMENTARY CALICO HOP TO MR. GEORGE H. WALLACE—By his friends, Irving Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1875; dancing from 9 to 3 o'clock—no intermission; promenade music by the Twenty-third Regiment band, L. Conterno, leader; music under the supervision of George H. Wallace. Invitations to be had at ISAAC B. CONOVER'S, Masonic Temple, No. 380 6th av., or any of the committee. J. H. GIRWIN, President, E. W. CORY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR TO close an estate, a splendid pair of black horses, 16½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; have been driven together three years. Can be seen at Selden Stables, No. 158 East 23d st. Also, a second-hand landau, rockaway, and coupé, built by the best City manufacturers; harness for same of best City make.

SADDLERY IN LARGE STOCK—INCLUDING Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, English Saddles, Bridles, and Whips; also a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse Sheets, Fly-nets, Wagon Blankets, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, in all grades, and all goods wanted in the manufacture of saddles and harness.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free.
JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; seven stalls, (one box stall;) two floors for carriages, with lift; ample room for two establishments; rent $1,200; rooms for coachman in same building.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME, POWERFUL gray horse, fully sixteen hands high; warranted young, sound, and kind. Private stable, No. 122 East 32d st., before 1 o'clock; price $400.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. —Six stalls; rooms for coachman; possession immediately or May 1; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

STABLE TO RENT.—A FINE TWO-STORY stable on East 39th st., near 5th av.; price $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
for storing all kinds of property.
FAMILY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

The buildings are all new and first class, and divided in separate compartments.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av.

Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate, closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 750 and 752 8th av. and Nos. 247 and 249 West 46th st. Lowest rates, utmost safety, and best care.
SMITH & SILLS, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SATURDAY MATINEE, April 10, will be repeated, for the last time for the present, the great drama of the
ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN,
with its elegant scenery and fine cast.

SATURDAY EVENING,
after careful preparation, will be produced a new adaptation of the romantic French play, "Les Filles des Marbres," in a prologue and four acts, entitled
RAFAEL,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, AND MUSIC,
and the following
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
PROLOGUE.
PHYDIAS..........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
DIOGENES..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
ALCIBIADES..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
GORGIAS..........Mr. E. PLYMPTON
STRABON..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
ASPASIA, } Statues. }..........Miss IDA FORTESCUE
LAIS, } Statues. }..........Miss LOCKWOOD
PHRYNE, } Statues. }..........Miss BLAISDELL
THEA, a slave..........Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
DRAMA.
RAFAEL..........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
M. DESGENAIS..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
M. BOISDORE..........Mr. J. B. POLK
CHATEAU-MARGEAUX..........Mr. E. PLYMPTON
FREDERICK DE COURCEY..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
LORD MERTON..........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
MARCO..........Miss ADA DYAS
MARIE..........Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Mme. DUCHATLET..........Mme. PONISI
CLEMENTINE..........Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE
FEDORA..........Miss FLORA MACDONALD
MARIETTA..........Miss KATE BARTLETT

RAFAEL EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.
Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 10, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE.
Flotow's new opera in three acts,
L'OMBRA. (The Shadow.)
Admission $1, to all parts of the house; reserved seats $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats at Academy, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
OF THE SUPREME SPECTACLE OF THE AGE.
AHMED. AHMED.
AHMED. AHMED.
MATINEE..........at..........4:45
CURTAIN DOWN
EVENING..........at..........10:45

OLD TIMES AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The society will celebrate its seventieth anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1875, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. The door will be open at 7 o'clock. The anniversary address will be delivered by Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., on "The Early American Spirit and the Genesis of It." Tickets are now ready for distribution, to members only, at the Library. Tickets not called for before Tuesday, April 13, will be distributed, under the direction of the committee, as extra tickets to members who apply for them. No person will be admitted without a ticket. No tickets are for sale, nor can they be procured at the door.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, WILLIAM R. MARTIN, ANDREW WARNER, GEORGE H. MOORE, Committee of Arrangements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Grand success of the fearless lady gymnast,
Mlle. LEONA DARE.
The WORRELL SISTERS in FRIDOLIN.
Reappearance of SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
First appearance of the great Irish vocalist,
Mr. PAT RODNEY,
with the best company in America.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. | | EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. | New Entertainments in the Lectorium. | PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. | | Children, 25 cents.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 EAST 4TH ST.—SUNDAY, April 11, 1875, at 8 o'clock precisely, THIRD AND LAST CONCERT. Miss Antonie Henne, alto; Messrs. Christ. Fritsch, tenor; Adolph Sohst, baritone; S. B. Mills, piano, and a grand orchestra. The society will perform THE CRUSADERS, cantata by Nils Gade, (new,) for soli, grand chorus, and orchestra. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each.
A. GOEPEL, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The Fiftieth Grand Annual EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, now open Day and Evening.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS, & ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS,** *at* **EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH,** *or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly payments. The same to let. WATERS' New Scale Pianos,** *are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure** *and* **even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition. The Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.**

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.

Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.

Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

Oldest. Largest. Best.

THE

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE TRAVELERS is the

Pioneer Accident Co.

OF AMERICA.

THE TRAVELERS has issued

375,000 Accident Policies.

THE TRAVELERS has

PAID OVER $2,000,000

IN CASH BENEFITS

to holders of its Accident Policies.

THE TRAVELERS has

PAID 21,500 CLAIMS.

THE TRAVELERS has paid

$75 AN HOUR

FOR ELEVEN YEARS,

(Counting ten hours a day,) on claims of its Accident Policy Holders.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., was organized and commenced the business of insurance against accidents in April, 1864—eleven years ago this month. It was the first company to successfully establish this branch of insurance, and is now not only the oldest and best accident insurance company in America, but *the largest in the world*—having assets of three and one-quarter millions.

THE TRAVELERS insures against general accidents—not accidents of travel only, but the thousand and one casualties to which men are exposed in their lawful pursuits. It issues policies for the year or month, which are written without delay by any authorized agent. It insures men of all occupations and professions, between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, at premiums which are graduated by the occupation and exposure. The rates are low, varying from $5 to $10 a year for each $1,000 insured, (for occupations not classed as hazardous,) covering both fatal and non-fatal *disabling* injuries.

THE TRAVELERS invites attention to the very large number of losses actually paid, (21,500,) to the large amount disbursed in cash benefits to its policy holders, (over $2,000,000,) averaging *seven hundred dollars a day* for every working day since the company began business, and especially to the small cost in proportion to the possible benefits.

In the next columns we give a list of death losses paid, under accident policies, and refer to the *Tribune* of this date for examples of indemnity losses—a full list of which, as there printed, would fill

215 COLUMNS.

THE COST

OF A YEARLY ACCIDENT POLICY IN THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount Insured.	Weekly Indemnity.	ANNUAL PREMIUM.		
		Class Preferred.	Class Ordinary.	Class Medium.
$1,000	$5 00	$5 00	$7 50	$10 00
2,000	10 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
3,000	15 00	15 00	22 50	30 00
5,000	25 00	25 00	37 50	50 00
10,000	50 00	50 00	75 00	.....

Preferred Class includes Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers, Merchants, Clerks, Bankers, Book-keepers, &c. *Ordinary Class* includes Commercial Agents, Traveling Men, Insurance Adjusters, Book-binders, Printers, Railroad Superintendents, Machinists, &c. *Medium Class* includes Passenger Conductors, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Farmers, Butchers, Stage Drivers, &c.

For a policy, apply in person or by letter to any agent, or to the Home Office at Hartford, Conn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James G. Batterson,	George W. Moore,
Gustavus F. Davis,	Ebenezer Roberts,
James L. Howard,	Jonathan B. Bunce,
Marshall Jewell,	Hugh Harbison,
Nathaniel Shipman,	C. M. Holbrook,
Cornelius B. Erwin,	Rodney Dennis,
Ezra H. Baker,	Enoch Lewis,
George M. Pullman,	Nathaniel Hall.

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RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary,

JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary.

EDWARD V. PRESTON, Supt. of Agencies.

G. P. DAVIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

J. B. LEWIS, M. D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD.

DEATH LOSSES PAID.

The following losses, for deaths by accident, have been paid by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.:

Name and Residence.	Amount.
Lewis M. Janes, Akron, Ohio, lost on steamer Pewabic	$5,000
R. C. Jackson, chief engineer of steamer Pewabic	2,000
Chas. F. St. John, New-Haven, lost at sea	1,000
Daniel B. Bostwick, Ravenna, Ohio, stone fell on head	2,000
Stephen Super, conductor, Peoria, Ill., killed by cars	5,000
Chas. J. Creditor, Fort Wayne, Ind., arms blown off	2,000
John B. Preston, St. Louis, drowned at Lockport	5,000
Peter Fischer, Peoria, Ill., killed by poisonous bite	2,000
Henry C. Tompson, Morrisville, N. Y., killed by fall	2,000
Anson Casler, Little Falls, N. Y., murdered	1,000
Dr. C. G. M. Griffiths, Delaware Co., Penn., murdered	10,000
Daniel Wells, Defiance, Ohio, killed by a blow on the neck	1,000
J. G. Anthony, Buffalo, West Virginia, killed by fall	1,000
J. T. Cunningham, Sing Sing, N. Y., fatally scalded	5,000
Fred S. Merwin, Atchison, Kan., murdered	10,000
G. W. Grippen, conductor, Elgin, Ill., run over by cars	2,500
G. B. Hicks, Northampton, Mass., drowned	1,000
I. S. Hayden, Hartford, Conn., lost on steamer Constitution	5,000
Thomas Shave, New-York, lost on same st'r.	1,000
John W. Hudson, New-York, lost on same st'r.	1,000
John Ney, Ravenna, Ohio, killed by explosion.	1 000
B.D. Vining, South Weymouth, Mass., crushed.	2,000
Elliot Brook, Norway, Me., killed by bursting of wheel	2,000
Henry Forno, New-Orleans, killed by explosion	5,000
G. A. Peters, Owensboro, Ky., explosion steamer Missouri	5,000
James H. Blount, New-York, thrown from carriage	5,000
Stephen Bogart, East Chester, N. Y., run over by cars	2,000
J. H. Robinson, Jefferson City, Mo., boiler explosion	5,000
Thaddeus Scott, Naperville, Ill., choked to death	2,000
Asa Hamilton, Wellington, Ohio, fell down stairs	5,000
John Goodwin, Dayton, Ohio, skill fractured.	5,000
H. Manderfeld, St. Louis, Mo., arm broken, lockjaw	2,000
R. R. Bloomfield, conductor, Rockford, Ill., railroad accident	5,000
John W. Crafts, Boston, killed by falling on a knife	10,000
A. L. Carpenter, Port Jervis, N. Y., killed by accident	3,000
Leonard A. Grover, Skowhegan, Me., drowned.	3,000
J. C. Phelps, Northampton, Mass., crushed by cars	2,000
James Welsh, Phœnixville, Penn., drowned	3,000
Capt. A. Menter, Newport, Ky., shot by burglar	5,000
George Heriff, Ravenna, Ohio, run over by cars.	1,000
W. S. Haven, San Francisco, nitro-glycerine explosion	2,000
R. F. Graves, Peekskill, crushed while coupling cars	2,000
G. Murray, Hatlow, C. E., killed by falling from engine	1,000
C. B. Wheeler, conductor, Peekskill, N. Y., railroad accident	3,000
M. M. Parker, St. Louis, burned to death	1,000
Stephen Smyth, Lynn, Mass., drowned	2,000
F. A. Gifford, Jr., Fishkill, N. Y., drowned	1,000
William Hudson, Fulton, killed by timber falling on head	2,000
O. B. Westfall, Pittsburg, Penn., killed by explosion	3,000
John M. Springs, Charlotte, N. C., accidentally shot	5,000
George W. Jacobs, Phœnixville, Penn., crushed.	1,000
Frederick Fickensher, Aurora, Ill., killed by fall	3,000
Charles McGary, Toledo, Ohio, killed by cars.	2,000
W. M. Brookover, Zanesville, Ohio, transfixed by iron bar	2,000
Aaron Meyers, Pittsburg, Penn., drowned	5,000
James D. Glancey, Salamanca, N. Y., railroad accident	5,000
William Schultz, Mendota, Ill., foot crushed, lockjaw	1,000
John Tjader, Peoria, Ill., carried over revolving shaft	5,000
Louis Prefontaine, Montreal, killed by cars	1,000
S. L. Parsons, North Brookfield, Mass., fell from steeple	1,000
D. Clark, Toronto, crushed by cars	1,000
C. F. Bertram, Baltimore, killed by falling wall.	1,000
B. Ragatz, Dubuque, Iowa, accidentally shot	500
B. W. Arner, Keeler, Mich., killed by accident.	1,000
William Laing, New-York, lost at sea	3,000
A. C. Dixon, engine driver, Canada, killed by cars	1,000
M. H. Bigelow, Springfield, N. Y., killed by accident	2,000
Jacob A. Dearborn, Dunkirk, N. Y., killed on railroad	3,000
Hiram S. Bowen, Columbia, Penn., run over by cars	4,000
James Chatwine, Harrisburg, Penn., killed at rolling mill	3,000
James M. Gotham, Lowell, Mass., accident on cars	2,000
William C. Cobb, Troy, Penn., killed by railroad accident	3,000
Thomas Hopkirk, St. Louis, foot crushed, lockjaw	5,000
William B. Morgan, Amboy, Ill., killed by cars	3,000
E. C. Smith, Montville, Conn., killed by fall	1,000
Richard Batchelder, Salem, Mass., killed by cars	2,000
Nicholson O. Winn, Portland, Me., burned to death	1,000
A. R. Calden, East Boston, lost at sea	5,000
Luther E. Briggs, Saline, Mich., accidentally shot	6,000
J. S. Sanders, St. Clair, Mich., drowned	2,000
E. P. Fisher, Boston, killed by railroad accident	2,000
N. B. Hutchinson, Providence, Penn., fell under cars	1,000
Thomas Newbold, Montreal, Canada, railroad accident	1,000
Charles H. Dubois, Englishtown, N. J., tree fell on him	2,000
Charlos Corns, Buffalo, N. Y., bar of iron fell on head	1,000
A. L. Jewell, Waltham, Mass., killed by fall	2,000
James B. Houston, Boston, Mass., head crushed	2,000
D. G. Maynard, Marquette, Mich., drowned	5,000
John Montague, Glasgow, Ky., killed by a fall	1,000
John W. Mullay, Hernando, Miss., tree fell on him	2,500
Jacob Held, fireman, Chicago, killed by falling fall	2,500
Lewis Skinner, Winsted, Conn., railroad accident	2,500
James Hodgkins, Madison, Wis., crushed by cars	3,000
John Geiss, fireman, Chicago, killed by falling wall	2,500
J. M. Thomas, Indianapolis, railroad collision	5,000
W. H. H. Moore, Richmond, Ind., railroad accident	5,000
Peter Morgan, Jamestown, N. Y., drowned	1,000
James B. Eaton, Nashua, N. H., killed by cars	2,000
Robert A. Saunders, Chelsea, Mass., killed by cars	1,000
John Wright, Montreal, switchman, killed by cars	1,000
Isaac Hill, Milwaukee, Wis., killed by boiler explosion	2,000
M. Barth, Chicago, city fireman, killed by falling wall	2,500
James Wright, Montreal, brakeman, crushed by cars	1,000
John Ryan, Sarnia, Ontario, brakeman, crushed by cars	1,000
H. A. Loomis, baggage-master, New-London, killed by cars	1,000
A. Wetherbee, Northfield, Vt., killed at Harlow Bridge	$2,000
F. Chamberlain, Lynn, Mass., carpenter, fell off staging	4,000
Marvin Nellis, Meeme, Wis., drowned	1,000
D. H. Bement, Petroleum Centre, Penn, boiler explosion	2,000
George Martin, Phillipsburg, N. J., drowned	2,000
William James, Fort Dodge, Iowa, murdered	5,000
Edward M. Grant, Ithaca, N. Y., killed at Angola	5,000
Frederick Frisbie, Plainville, Conn., run over by cars	2,000
David Mussen, Champlain, N. Y., Harlow bridge accident	2,000
Stillman C. White, fireman, Wilton, N. H., explosion	1,000
R. B. Graves, Jackson, Mich., killed at Angola.	2,000
Enos Blossom, Susquehanna depot, Penn., Erie Railroad accident	5,000
Peter Nelson, Montreal, firemen, fell from train	1,000
H. Conway, Montreal, hand bruised, died of lockjaw	5,000
W. H. Perry, Chicago, city fireman, run over by engine	2,000
S. B. Fairman, Elmira, N. Y., fatally injured at Carr's Rock	2,000
Francis Richardson, Enfield, Conn., powder mill explosion	1,000
N. Plaxton, brakeman, Northern Railway, run over by cars	1,000
Edward Kelley, Downer's Grove, Ill., explosion.	5,000
E. C. Bolles, Ellington, Conn	4,000
J. T. Van Kirk, Philadelphia, drowned	10,000
John S. Davidson, Pittsburg, drowned	10,000
Henry H. Woods, Milton, Vt	5,000
George E. Gookin, Chelsea, Mass., killed by falling wall	1,000
G. W. Cyphus, Davenport, Iowa, engineer, railroad accident	2,000
William McCoy, Davenport, Iowa, fireman (same accident)	1,000
H. Ulrich, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., lost on Sea Bird	1,000
William M. Everett, Chicago, Ill.	1,000
Michael Maney, brakeman, Toronto, railroad accident	1,000
Ambrose Lovis, South Boston, Mass., explosion	10,000
Robert T. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio, locomotive explosion	2,000
William T. Reed, Cressena, Penn., run over by cars	1,000
Charles M. Rogers, New-York City, murdered.	10,000
Rev. Robert J. Parvin, Philadelphia, drowned.	5,000
Hon. James Harper, New-York, thrown from carriage	10,000
Charles H. Whilt, Chicago, city fireman, killed by wall	2,000
Joseph Yates, Hazardville, Conn., explosion of powder mill	1,000
Thomas Turner, Hazardville, Conn., explosion of powder mill	1,000
Henry W. Hayes, Palmyra, Wis	1,000
William W. Wilson, Boston, fall from fourth story window	8,150
William B. Duncan, Toronto, freight brakeman, railroad accident	1,000
Christian Dabbert, Cincinnati	2,000
B. H. Ellison, Rochester, Minn., timber fell on head	1,000
J. McGinn, brakeman, Galesburg, Ill., run over by cars	1,500
Peter Marotte, Chicago, fireman, killed by falling wall	2,000
W. C. Kellogg, Fond du Lac, Wis.	250
E. M. Lamore, Hancock, Mich., explosion	5,000
Edw. Woods, freight brakeman, Toronto, Canada	1,000
J. F. Marsh, Boston, Mass	3,000
Oliver H. Perrin, Norwalk, Ohio, run over by cars	3,000
Wm. Lamon, Baltimore, kicked by a horse	1,000
W. C. Kellogg, Fond du Lac, Wis	1,200
T. O. Brien, Chicago, city fireman, killed by falling wall	2,000
Fred. Fortmeyer, Columbus, Ohio	5,000
T. Finley, Toronto, freight brakeman, run over by cars	1,000
Chas. Ackland, Ishpenning, Mich., explosion	1,000
Sarah E. G. Brown, Berea, Ohio, shot by her husband	500
Edward H. Jones, Albany, N. Y	2,500
J. W. Netterville, Albany, N. Y	5,000
B. Kelly, Toronto, freight brakeman, railroad accident	1,000
Albert Shepherd, Broadbrook, Conn., drowned.	1,000
C. T. Neimes, Milwaukee, Wis	2,500
C. H. Carroll, Cheyenne, Col., engineer, railroad accident	3,000
Capt. A. J. Parsons, New-London, Conn., lost at sea	5,000
Edward Green, St. Louis, Mo	5,000
Capt. T. Lord, Milwaukee, Wis., lost on Lake Huron	2,000
Geo. W. Waymouth, Lowell, drowned in Mobile Bay	5,000
Barney Leeks, Iowa City, Iowa, engineer, railroad accident	2,000
Alex. Brigham, Elgin, Ill., fell off cars	5,000
J. Lindman, Ypsilanti, Mich., laborer, killed by cars	2,000
H. Bauman, Fremont, Ohio, crossing track, struck by engine	2,000
T. Farrar Crane, Dorchester, Mass., killed by cars	8,000
M. S. Smith, (wife of Rev. I. B. Smith,) Turner Junction, Ill.	6,000
Anton Schmitz, East Saginaw, Mich., fell from building	10,000
Hersch Heiman, St. Paul, Minn., found dead on track	3,500
D. S. Voorhees, Brooklyn, N. Y., shot by a drunken man	5,000
H. Andrews, Bingham, Me., impaled on cart stake	1,000
Patrick Fineran, Hazardville, Conn., powder mill explosion	1,000
Caleb S. Hobbs, Cleveland, Ohio, accidentally shot	5,000
M. M. Crocker, Rutland, Vt., R. & B. R. R. accident	5,000
Thos. R. Abbot, Lowell, Mass., R. & B. R. R. accident	5,000
Alfred R. Field, Greenfield, Mass., R. & B. R. R. accident	2,000
Joseph Rissen, Calumet, Mich., run over by cars.	1,000
J. Parchment, Toronto, freight brakeman, fell from train	1,000
John Burton, Toronto, freight brakeman, drowned	1,000
Horace M. Whitmore, San Francisco, drowned	5,000
Thaddeus Wirthlin, Newport, Ky., steamer explosion	2,000
George A. Johnson, Fitchburg, Mass., railroad accident	1,000
John Macdiarmid, New-York, lost at sea	10,000
Palmer H. Russell, San Francisco, drowned	3,000
Peter Ryan, Hazardville, Conn., powder mill explosion	1,000
James B. Blake, Mayor of Worcester, gas explosion	5,000
Silas H. Lewis, Jr., St. Albans, Vt., accidentally shot	5,000
W. H. Forbush, Buffalo, N. Y., N. Hamburg railroad accident	10,000
George Berg, Chicago, fireman, fall of wall	2,000
William C. Curry, Erie, Penn., New-Hamburg railroad accident	10,000
Jacob Lang, Chicago, skull fractured	1,000
John Payne, Geneva, N. Y	3,000
H. J. Woodhull, Salt Lake City, Utah. shot	3,000
George D. Lenhart, Sidney, Ohio, accidentally shot	1,000
Sharon Tyndale, Springfield, Ill., murdered	5,000
R. B. Treadway, Chicago, fell down hatchway.	10,000
Narcine Lowzone, Hazardville, powder explosion	1,000
William D. Winter, Bayou Sara, La., murdered	10,000
George L. Heuman, Bay City, Mich., lost on Cambria	5,000
John J. Watson, Chicago, shutter fell on his head	5,000
Max R. Maximilian, New-York, concussion of brain	$5,000
Thomas Howe, Dundas, Canada, crane fell on head	1,000
Aug. Raciene, Hazardville, Conn., powder mill explosion	1,000
Isaac D. [illegible], drowned	1,000
Adam Billau, Cincinnati, drowned	5,000
Aug. Shell, Eckhart, Md., crushed by fall of roof	500
J. S. K. Irvin, Lock Haven, Penn., thrown from carriage	1,000
Charles S. Perry, New-York, drowned	4,000
Patrick Hogan, Allen, N. Y., thrown from horse	1,000
Norris S. Knight, Cincinnati, drowned	5,000
Caleb D. Caldwell, Putnam, Ohio, thrown from buggy	3,000
Sylvanus C. Phinney, Stoughton, Mass., fall	5,000
William S. Mallory, Bridgeport, Conn., drowned	5,000
Thomas Beulah, Faribault, Minn., accidentally shot	1,000
Henry E. Brown, Green Bay, Wis., accidentally shot	5,000
Enoch Grambling, Clinton, Iowa, run over by cars	3,000
Perry B. Pratt, West Burlington, Penn., fell from cars	5,000
John H. Chace, Corry, Penn., crushed coupling cars	2,000
Thomas A. Foster, East Boston, Mass., steamer explosion	2,500
William Bradley, New-Britain, Conn., thrown from carriage	2,000
H. E. Valentine, Hartford, Conn., fell down hatchway	3,000
James A. Sumner, Akron, Ohio, lost overboard from steamer	10,000
W. Hutchinson, Montreal, P. Q., drowned	3,000
Wm. H. Pitcher, Hudson, N. Y., fell from wagon	3,000
J. Rozello, engineer, N. Y., scalded by steam	2,000
Chas. H. Bliss, Providence, R. I., lost on steamer Metis	5,000
Perez H. Field, Geneva, N. Y., lost on steamer Metis	3,000
Norman Marsh, Newark, N. J., lost on steamer Metis	5,000
Moses Vanborn, St. Joseph, Mo., railroad accident	2,500
Charles H. Sprague, master, mariner, Newtown, Md., lost at sea, with schooner T. A. Ward	1,000
S. M. Concklin, Englewood, N. J., killed by fall	2,750
E. B. Smith, Detroit, Mich., railroad accident.	10,000
Arthur H. Dickson, Niagara, P. O., drowned bathing	7,000
W. E. Jones, Somerville, Mass., drowned while fishing	5,000
F. Kranson, Savannah, Ga., killed by fall on raft logs	5,000
Isaac P. Stewart, Shelburn, Ind., killed by fall	3,000
Daniel Nugent, Pittsfield, Mass., killed by fall.	1,000
Geo. F. Bacon, Chicago, Ill., railroad accident.	5,000
S. A. Jones, Louisville, Ky., accidently shot	2,000
Robert Norton, Gardiner, Me., railroad accident	5,000
Dr. James B. Bean, Baltimore, Md	3,500
Orville Swift, Corry, Penn., railroad accident.	3,000
J. E. Slaughter, Louisville, Ky., run over by cars	5,000
S. N. Wing, Amherst, Ohio, stone fell on him.	1,000
L. C. Sperry, Fond du Lac, Wis., run over by cars	1,000
James Ritchie, Boston, Mass., lost on tug-boat.	5,000
Wm. H. Jacques, Toronto, drowned	5,000
John J. Croxton, Halifax, N. S., killed by a fall	1,000
Martin Bowers, Irwin, Penn., kicked to death by a mule	1,000
James Ijams, Baltimore, fell down stairs	4,000
Stephen Sawyer, Lyme, Ohio, murdered	5,000
Volentine Smith, Sheshequin, Penn., drowned.	4,250
Wm. S. Cristy, New-York, drowned	5,000
Thomas McDougal, Orilia, Canada, fatally cut by glass	1,000
John C. Teemyer, Baltimore, Md., carriage accident	3,000
Fred. W. Delorme, Theresa, Wis., accidentally shot	5,000
F. Knowlton, Worcester, Mass., crushed by elevator	1,000
Robert J. Andrews, St. John, N. B., drowned.	1,000
Augustus S. Butler, Allegan, Mich., stage-coach accident	5,000
Monroe Snyder, Bethlehem, Penn., murdered	5,000
William Dobbins, Lowell, Mass., boiler fell upon him	2,000
William Leslie, Spy Bay, Nova Scotia, fatally injured on vessel	6,000
John E. Mears, Hazelton, Penn., railroad accident	2,000
James A. Brinkerhoff, New-York, derrick fell on him	2,000
John Hiles, Milwaukee, lost on steamer Ironsides	5,000
J. B. Watkins, Clinton, Iowa, killed by railroad collision	5,000
John Little, Greenville, Quebec, nitro-glycerine explosion	1.125
E. R. Breckons, Gilberton, Penn., killed by fire in colliery	1,000
Charles Hinckley, Oswego, N. Y., drowned	1,000
John Le Gallez, Albany, N. Y., fell on walk	1.000
Edward Edwards, Cooperstown, N. Y., shot by burglar	3,000
Hugh Brigan, St. John, New-Brunswick, plank fell on his head	1,000
E. McC. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y., run over by cars	3,636
Alexander G. Duff, Chicago, Ill., fell down stairs	1,000
H. W. Herendeen, Macedon, N. Y., fell from staging	2,000
Frederick W. Blaiklock, Halifax, Nova Scotia, skull fractured by fall	1,000
Thomas C. Chisholm, Oakville, Ontario, drowned	4,250
William J. Wilson, Hamilton, Ontario, run over by cars	1,000
W. H. McConnell, Philadelphia, killed by railroad accident	5,000
Edward Bailey, Lowell, Mass, thrown from carriage	1,000
Andrew Alexander, West Troy, N. Y., drowned	3,000
Moses Stevens, Boston, Mass., lost from steamer	4,000
Anthony G. Denton, Gardiner, N. Y., drowned.	2,000
Lafayette J. Coates, New-Haven. Conn., fatally injured by fall	3,000
Samuel H. Conant, Cuba, N. Y	5,000
William J. Browne, Lindsay, Ontario, drowned	1,000
A. D. Eckenberg, Milwaukee, Wis., fatally injured by fall	4,000
A. S. Marshall, Concord, N. H., accidentally shot	5,000
Charles B. Porter, Salem, Mass	1,000
Simon H. Clauser, Hazleton, Penn., murdered.	3,000
Donald Murray, Halifax, choked by a partridge bone	2,000
John Cosgrove, Barrytown, N. Y., run over by train	1.000
Robert H. Sproule, River du Loup, Quebec, fatally mangled by machinery	1,000
E. W. Kellogg, Morrisburg, Ontario, fell from building	1,000
William Simpson, Buffalo, N. Y., accidentally shot	1,000
Thomas Rossiter, Des Moines, Iowa, killed while coupling cars	2,000
James Williams, Indianapolis, Ind., fatally injured by machinery	2,000
S. S. Fisher, Cincinnati, drowned	8,000
George Folger, Cortland, N. Y., fell from train	5,000
Antoine Boyer, Carrillon, P. Q., crushed while coupling cars	1,000
Edward Van Harten, Galveston, Texas	1.000
Martin Ring, French Village, Ill	1.000
Emil E. Matzeld, Houghton, Mich., drowned.	5,000
Two hundred and one railway employes, Canada, insured $300 to $500 each, total	47,400

Total Paid, 495 Death Losses..$1,026,511

ALSO PAID

21,500 INDEMNITY LOSSES

amounting in the aggregate to another $1,000,000, for examples of which see "Daily Tribune" of this date.

Best Life Insurance.

THE

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE TRAVELERS grants

Life and Endowment

Policies, of all approved forms.

THE TRAVELERS has written

21,500 LIFE POLICIES.

THE TRAVELERS sells Life Insurance on the

LOW RATE CASH PLAN.

THE TRAVELERS has

$3,250,000

CASH ASSETS,

Showing a clean

$1,000,000 SURPLUS

(as to Policy-holders,) over and above all liabilities.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., is also a Life Insurance Company, doing a large business, and enjoying a high reputation. Its Life Department was organized in 1866, and up to date it has written upward of 21,500 Life or Endowment policies. It now has over 10,000 life policies in force, insuring over $18,000,000.

THE TRAVELERS transacts its life business upon the all-cash, low premium, stock plan, which it believes to be the most equitable, economical, and satisfactory to the policy-holder. Its contract is definite—so much insurance for so much money—the premium never increasing, the insurance never decreasing. The reduction in premium at the outset is fully equal to any reasonable expectation of overpayments returned in mutual companies. It offers the best Life Insurance, on the best plan, and upon the best terms.

THE TRAVELERS was one of the very few life companies that made gains at all points in its business for 1874—it gained in new policies written, in premiums collected, in polices in force, in amount of insurance, and in solid assets.

The financial security guaranteed by a policy in this Company is believed to be equal, at least, to that of any Life Company. With assets of $3,250,000, it has a clean surplus (as to policy-holders,) of over $1,000,000—all well invested in first mortgages, Government bonds, and stocks of real and recognized value. It has $153 in good assets against every $100 of liability. The Company is officered by the same men who organized it, and its management is marked by prudence, energy, and safety.

In the first three months of the present year THE TRAVELERS has gained 222 new policies written, and about half a million insurance, over the same months in 1874.

THE WHOLE STORY.

BUSINESS OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR 1874.
[To Jan. 1. 1875.]

LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Number of life policies written in 1874	2,738
Gain over 1873 in new policies written	277
Net gain in amount insured	$1,421,320 00
Net gain on life policies in force	878
Whole number written to date	20,892
Gain in net premiums over 1873	$49,052 98
Whole number of life policies in force	9 836
Total amount insured	$17,972,063 00
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.	
Number of accident policies written in 1874	33,355
Net cash premiums received for same	$482,232 74
Whole number accident policies written to April 1, 1875	375,000
Number of claims paid in 1874	2,044
Whole number accident claims paid	21,062
Whole amount accident claims paid	$2,075,409 16
BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1875	$3,188,240 78
Total liabilities	2,281,441 37
Surplus to policy holders (4 per cent.)	906,799 41
Surplus to policy holders (4½ per cent.)	1,085,123 49
Total paid in losses	2,701,808 18

SOME AGENCIES OF THE TRAVELERS.

New-York.—R. M. JOHNSON, Manager, No. 207 Broadway, New-York City. GEORGE C. SAWYER, State Agent, No. 63 South Salina st., Syracuse. GEORGE W. SHERMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway, Albany. A. M. ERWIN, No. 6 Elwood Block, Rochester. N. HALL & CO., No. 3 Main st., Buffalo.

Massachusetts.—CHARLES G. C. PLUMMER, General Agent, No. 39 Washington st., Boston.

Maine.—A. J. CHASE, General Agent, No. 59 Exchange st., Portland. H. K. MORRELL, General Agent, Gardiner, Me.

Connecticut.—HOME OFFICE, Hartford, Conn.

Rhode Island.—A. W. GODDING, State Agent, No. 27 Butler Exchange, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—ALEX. M. DEAN, State Agent, Williamsport. WILLIAM W. ALLEN, General Agent, No. 112 South Fourth st., Philadelphia. I. R. STAYTON, No. 67 Fourth av., Pittsburg.

Maryland.—T. C. MCGUIRE, State Agent, *Sun* Building, Baltimore.

Ohio.—ALEX. M. DEAN, State Agent, No. 208 Superior st., Cleveland.

Indiana.—M. F. ROBINSON, Sp'l Agent, Indianapolis.

Illinois.—J. H. NOLAN, General Agent, No. 84 La Salle st., Chicago.

Wisconsin.—BELDEN & CO., No. 82 Michigan st., Milwaukee.

Minnesota.—S. S. EATON, Third st., St. Paul.

Canada.—FOSTER, WELLS & BRINLEY, General Agents, No. 199 St. James st., Montreal.

Willcox & Gibbs.

The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY

Silent and Light Running.

MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.

IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.

IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers,

HAS NO RIVAL!

Main Office: No. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Brooklyn Office: No. 76 COURT ST.
Jersey City Office: No. 285 GROVE ST.

CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out MACHINES, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine NEEDLES. Each and every NEEDLE made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

John Manning's Advertising Agency.

REORGANIZED!

LARGE CAPITAL!!

Having purchased the assets of the late firm, now offer the BEST STOCK of FINE CLOTHING in New-York at LESS THAN COST of MANUFACTURE.

JESSUP & CO.

NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

D. Hodgman & Co.,

Corner Maiden Lane and Nassau st.,

Invite attention to their large stock of

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We are offering 100,000 feet of RUBBER HOSE, in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch.

John Manning's Advertising Agency.

A. T. DEMAREST,

NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY,

FINE CARRIAGES.

LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Every Carriage guaranteed for one year.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Capital & Accumulated Assets

$26,740,105 70.

NEW-YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 WILLIAM ST.

Assets of New-York Branch.

Real Estate	$442,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	1,237,400 00
United States 5-20 Bonds	707,618 75
United States 10-40 Bonds	212,056 25
United States Funded Debt	113,750 00
United States Cur. 6 per Cent.	429,331 25
United States 6 per Cent. '81.	106,312 50
Cash in Bank	133,339 30
Premiums in course of Coll'n.	319,701 47
Other Securities, &c	70,023 33
Total Assets	$3,771,532 84

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Chairman.
WM. F. CARY, Jr., Deputy Chairman.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
WM. WATTS SHERMAN.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

JAMES E. PULSFORD, Resident Sec'y.
ARTHUR PELL, Assistant Secretary.
CHARLES SEWALL, Second Ass't Sec'y.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

1,000 Pieces New Goods,

$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.

Geo. E. L. Hyatt,

273 CANAL ST., THRO' TO 31 HOWARD ST.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING OVERCOATS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

John Manning's Advertising Agency.

KITCHEN OUTFITS

FROM $30.

DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES, $16 50. SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TRIPLE PLATE, $23 50. ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER WARE, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of **Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware** is of the very best to be procured in the American and Birmingham (England) markets, and is sold cheaper than the same quality of goods can be by any other house in the City. Our celebrated NONPAREIL

REFRIGERATORS

still take the lead, and the public are cautioned against investing in expensive untried EXPERIMENTS, costly all the year round. After twenty-seven years' experience in manufacturing a Refrigerator for the **Household**, we claim that our Nonpareil embraces every feature of practical value, combining the most perfect refrigeration with the least consumption of ice.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute, corner of 3d and 4th avs., New-York. Catalogues mailed free on application.

STORAGE

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.

Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.

Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.

Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

John Manning's Advertising Agency.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

HAVE NOW READY

SPRING STYLES IN THEIR Ready-made and Custom Department,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LATAKIA SMOKING TOBACCO.

BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.

A SMALL INVOICE OF THESE CELEBRATED BRANDS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE LONDON CLUBS.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

Francis Tomes & Co.,

No. 6 Maiden lane, New-York.

ROOFS

Leaky ones made water-tight **or no charge. Old** ones repaired. **Tin** ones painted. **New** ones put on. **Save** re-shingling by using Glines' Slate Paint. **100** pages of testimonials free. Address **at once,** "Box 1761, N. Y.," for **Book** Circular.

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AGENTS WANTED.